

THE ACADEMY.

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THE homes of the Foxes were the most pleasant of the country seats that surround the town of Falmouth, and every distinguished visitor who came to it in quest of health found a ready welcome in their houses. They had been an eminent family in Cornwall for several generations, ever since the time, now all but a century ago, when the then head of the house returned the prize that one of his ships had taken during war to its lawful owner in France. Five years ago three of the brothers were resident near Falmouth. Mr. Charles Fox had travelled in many countries, and had contributed scientific papers to the local societies; Mr. Joshua Fox was well known to naturalists for his knowledge of birds and of their habits; and the name of Robert Were Fox, the father of Miss Caroline, was a household word in the world of science for his treatises on the temperature of mines and on mineral veins. No wonder, then, that a constant succession of illustrious strangers came to their doors; and that Miss Caroline Fox, when she entered upon the task, which everyone begins and most people soon end, of keeping a diary, was able to describe the personal traits and the conversations of many scientific *savants* and famous men of letters. It happened, moreover, that in 1835 there dwelt in the neighbourhood of Falmouth several persons who had been prominent for their learning and their attainments in wider circles of life. Davies Gilbert had put on one side the care of presiding over the Royal Society, and was living in retreat at his pleasant villa on the Fal. Even nearer to the Foxes was the seat of Sir Charles Lemon, who for the first twenty-five years after the Reform Bill practically ruled over West Cornwall. Sir Richard Vyvyan had lost all hope of ever leading the Conservative party in the House of Commons, and was beginning to seclude himself in Treloarren. Derwent Coleridge was keeping school at Helston, where Kingsley and Cowley Powles were among his pupils; and one of the most amusing pages in this volume describes, from the information of the latter scholar, the conversation of Southey while staying with the son of his old friend and fellow-poet.

Naturally enough, the chief names that we meet with in the early pages of the diary are those of the geological friends who had been

attracted to Penjerrick by the hope of seeing its owner. Dean Buckland was one of them; and, after reading these pages, we are not at any difficulty in finding the source whence his son drew his wit. De la Beche is described as "a regular fun-engine;" and, when he and the diarist went geologising, the greater part of the talk was on other subjects than geology. Sedgwick was graver; but he seems to have been provocative of fun in Sir Charles Lemon. On the day after his return from the five years' voyage in the *Beagle*, Admiral Fitzroy came to Penjerrick to see Mr. Fox's "dipping needle deflector," and to describe his journey round the world. Next month Admiral Belcher was a guest, and earns the praise of being "an admirable observer of many things." In later life, Dr. Lloyd, of Trinity College, Dublin, who died only a few months ago, was a grateful guest; and two venerable men of science, Sabine and Owen, happily still alive, the one a nonagenarian, the other not many years younger, came and talked of their favourite pursuits. Whewell and Lady Affleck were, of course, among the friends of Robert Were Fox; and he managed to draw from the Cambridge Don "a formal contradiction of the choice story about Chinese music," which everyone must be constrained to admit, with Miss Caroline Fox, "was a pity." Miss Fox might have added in her diary that the story would, in spite of this contradiction, go the round of innumerable dinner-parties. Whewell may protest "that he never wrote on the subject; only on Greek music;" but diners-out owe a duty to their hosts, and the story, true or false, must still be repeated.

When Miss Caroline Fox was in her twenty-first year sickness brought to Falmouth some strangers whose conversation exercised a wondrous influence over her mind. From that time the subjects discussed in the diary take a wider range, and its interest deepens daily. John Sterling was the first of these new acquaintances, though Mrs. Mill, with her two daughters, had been living in the town for some weeks, endeavouring to sustain the flickering flame of life in Henry Mill. With Sterling the themes of discussion glanced from earth to heaven. One day the party went to Perran Foundry and viewed the casting of a massive beam for a steam-engine, and the sight brought out numerous allusions to Vulcan's forge and other classical subjects; on another day he would tell them of the sermons of Irving and of the golden lectures of Henry Melville, which reminded one of his friends of nothing but "the burning of blue lights." If they walked to the sea-shore, Sterling would lead the conversation with a discourse on the characteristics of German literature, with anecdotes of Coleridge and the friends whom he had met at Highgate, or with reflections on the doctrines of the Friends, or of some other religious body. A few days after her introduction to Sterling, another suffering invalid joined the circle. This was Dr. Calvert, whose presence gave just that slight spice of contradiction which was needed to bring out the full force of Sterling's character. By-and-by, still more illustrious persons appeared on the scene. John Stuart Mill came down to be with his dying brother during the

few days of life that were left to him. Sometimes John Mill would talk to his new friends of his father and his literary acquaintances. His father's "confabs" with Conversation Sharp were especially interesting to him; but he did not, in the charm of listening, forget to notice that a favourite good thing would make its appearance more than once. Sometimes he would draw away the veil over his boyhood and tell them of the educational experiments which Jeremy Bentham and his father performed upon his youthful mind. One of the most valuable parts of the diary is the letter which Mill sent to Barclay Fox, giving the history of his well-known essay on Lord Durham's administration of Canada. One night there came a great parcel from Mill containing the *London and Westminster Review* from the beginning, with notes in his own handwriting, and the names of the authors. If the set should still remain at Penjerrick this information should be published for the benefit of the future historian of the periodical literature of England. A close acquaintance with the Mills naturally led to an introduction to the Carlyles. Miss Fox was one of the audience at the lectures on Hero Worship, and noted down a very faithful description of their subjects and of the manners of the lecturer. Mrs. Carlyle gave them some "brilliant female portraiture," and described her husband's dread lest the people at his lectures should be considering that they had not had enough for their guinea. The eight lines on p. 181 in which Sterling sums up the character of Mrs. Carlyle is a striking anticipation of the effect produced on the reader by the *Reminiscences* of her husband. There are a host of interesting anecdotes, and many glimpses of the habits and peculiarities of the celebrities of the past, which we cannot reproduce here. The reader must find them out for himself; indeed, it would be almost a crime to give more than a general description of the contents of this delightful volume. One curious incident we have not the heart to leave unquoted. Mr. W. E. Forster was one of the friends of the Foxes; and thirty-five years ago he wrote to them, while on a visit to Daniel O'Connell's house in Ireland, painting a pleasing picture of the simple habits of the old man "with nine grandchildren flying about and kissing him on all sides." It could not then have entered into the mind of either guest or host that the former would be the ruler of the Irish nation at a critical time in its history.

The volume has been produced with everything in its favour to ensure it a wide popularity. We have rarely met with any work which exercised so irresistible a fascination over our will. It has been well edited, though there are a few misprints which might have been corrected by someone possessing a local knowledge of Falmouth. Two "beautiful boy-children" came to Miss Fox's to dinner; the theory of one was "that in twenty months from this time (he being now of the mature age of four) he shall awake and find himself a man." The name of this ingenious child is printed as Bastin; but that is a disguise for Mr. H. C. Bastian, whose theories in later life have attracted wider attention than was the case in 1841.

W. P. COURTNEY.

Studies in English History. By James Gairdner and James Spedding. (Edinburgh: David Douglas.)

THE several papers included in this volume represent an amount of genuine investigation into the main facts of a series of important questions which will cause all students of English history gladly to hail their republication in a collected form. Two only—that on Katharine of Arragon's first marriage and that on the case of Sir Thomas Overbury—are from the pen of the late Mr. Spedding. The remaining six are by Mr. Gairdner. Among these, the two on the Lollards and that on the historical element in Shakspere's Falstaff, all of which appeared in the *Fortnightly Review* a long time ago, excited some attention at the time by their novel treatment of the views to which they gave expression. The connexion of the last-named article with the former two is to be seen in the theory advanced by the writer—that Jack Falstaff was intended by Shakspere for the portraiture of “a demoralised Puritan or Lollard,” and that, too, not as of one of a class, but of a particular individual. “It is,” he says,

“tolerably well ascertained that the name of the character, even in Shakspere's play, was originally Oldcastle and not Falstaff; but owing to the greatly increased reverence for Lollard martyrs which had been inspired by the reading of Foxe, and the growing Puritanism of the days of Queen Elizabeth, it was altered in order not to give offence.”

On the broader question of Wyclif's relation to the Reformation, as its “morning star,” Mr. Gairdner seems still to adhere in the main to his original view—namely, that the metaphor is only permissible if we guard against the confusion of *propter hoc* with *post hoc*. His language, however, on this point is considerably modified. He holds, indeed, that “there is no appearance that the teaching of Wyclif was at the beginning of Henry VIII.'s reign at all in general favour,” and that, “on the eve of Henry's rupture with Rome, nothing that could be called a Lollard *sectexisted*.” But he admits that “the religion of Englishmen in general, if not even of other countries also, was largely tintured with an element which had come down from the Lollard teaching of an earlier day;” and his assertion in the original article that, “so far from Lollardy having taken any deep root among the English people, the traces of it had wholly disappeared long before the great revolution of which it is thought the forerunner,” is altogether withdrawn. We should not be surprised if Mr. Gairdner's researches (almost exhaustive although they may be considered in relation to the English history of this period) were to incline him still further to reconsider his original verdict on this point, even, indeed, at the risk of impugning the strict accuracy of Mr. Froude. “This year,” says Fabyan, writing of 1496, “many Lollars stode with fagots at Poulys Crofs;” and the references to the sect as still active, and calling for repression, throughout Henry VII.'s reign are by no means rare. But the question is one which will probably yet receive elucidation. An article that recently appeared in the *British Quarterly*, which

seemed to promise something, was singularly disappointing in this respect.

On Wyclif's position as a realist—a material point in the relations of a theologian in the fourteenth century—Mr. Gairdner does not touch; nor, again, does he bestow any further attention on the interesting question, now attracting no little attention, with respect to the originality of Wyclif's version of the Scriptures and its claims to be looked upon as the first systematic endeavour to place the Bible in the hands of the English laity. He still holds that Wyclif “placed the precious book, *once for all*, in the hands of the people.” “Its mere popularity,” he says, “seemed not only to impair the old traditional reverence for the Latin text, but in some measure to degrade theology by removing it into the vulgar atmosphere of common life.”

The paper on “Sundays, Ancient and Modern,” well deserved to be reprinted, if only as showing how arbitrary and conventional a thing the observance of the seventh day has been even among the Puritans themselves. “It was on a Sunday that the Reformed Commendators of Holyrood and Coldingham, both of them Lords of the Congregation, rode at the ring in women's clothes.” Yet before half-a-century had elapsed, the Puritans of Massachusetts were enacting,—“No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting day.” Mr. Gairdner supplies some notable instances which serve to show that the movement towards Sabbatical austerity was a thing prior to and apart from the Reformation. In England, its first impulse may certainly be traced back to the Lollards. When it revived in the sixteenth century, along with the rise of Puritanism, it was still a thing of slow growth, and received no encouragement from the earlier Reformers. Archbishop Parker was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge on a Sunday; and Queen Elizabeth, when honouring the university with a visit in 1564, witnessed a performance of the “Aulularia” in King's College Chapel on Sunday evening, although it is to be noted that twenty-six years later she was herself prevailed upon by the citizens of London to prohibit plays from being acted on Sundays within the liberties of the City. The standard whereby the Puritans sought to determine their own practice appears to have been that of “man's invention”—a test which others have since applied to observances which certainly cannot be assigned to the perverted ingenuity of mediaeval times.

Mr. Spedding's lengthy paper on Katharine of Arragon's first marriage failed, unfortunately, to receive that intended revision which Mr. Gairdner informs us it would have undergone had it not been for the writer's fatal accident. He holds, indeed, that the revision would have involved little or nothing in the way of positive correction; but most readers, we think, will be of opinion that the article would have gained considerably by being recast and rewritten. Lucidity of exposition and precision of expression were not among the gifts to which the writer could lay special claim, as those who have profited most by his valuable labours on Bacon can testify; and the present paper is remarkably destitute of

literary merit. The really essential points are not brought out with any adequate clearness and force; the grammar is careless; and even the facts appear to be somewhat loosely put together. At p. 89, any ordinary reader would gather that it was a daughter and heiress of the Duke of Orleans, not of the Duke of Brittany, for whose hand Maximilian, King of the Romans, was suitor; while it is distinctly implied that Maximilian was the “accepted suitor” of Anne of Brittany *in the lifetime of her father*. If such were the case, it is more than we gather from the labours of M. Bergenroth or any other authority; and the fact should have received due prominence as an important factor in the policy of the Duchess when she had herself succeeded to the administration of the province. As it is, it looms hazily before us throughout the narrative, and seems hardly in agreement with the other evidence. We infer, however (p. 98), that the engagement was a secret one; although, oddly enough, Maximilian appears (p. 94) as undertaking a formal obligation in Anne's behalf in a manner which can only be explained by supposing that he was recognised as her betrothed husband. Another defect in the narrative is that the date of the year is so irregularly given that it is often difficult to find out what date is denoted by a certain “4th July” or “19th February.” Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the article is one of no small value, especially if read along with Bacon's *Life of Henry VII.* Taken in conjunction with that by Mr. Gairdner on Katharine's second marriage, it affords a most useful insight into a subject which, as the writer justly says, “mixes itself up directly or indirectly with all the business of the reign;” and it sheds a new light on the position of France at that important crisis in her history when, materially augmented by the recent acquisition of the duchy of Burgundy, but still lacking Brittany in the west, and Elsass, Lorraine, and Franche Comté on the east, she was passing through a process of consolidation to enter upon that career of aggrandisement which marks the long struggle between the Houses of Bourbon and Hapsburg.

J. BASS MULLINGER.

A Lady Trader in the Transvaal. By Mrs. Heckford. (Sampson Low.)

ONE would wish to know something more about the antecedents of this vigorous lady who suddenly, without friends or relations, lands at Durban in December 1878, and is equal to anything, from nursing, teaching, and cooking to grooming her horses and ordering and superintending the flogging of a Kaffir. We learn incidentally that she was born in Ireland and has been in India, and, incidentally also, that she went out to learn farming in the Transvaal.

It is extremely unlikely that under present circumstances any more English will attempt a settlement in the Transvaal. Mrs. Heckford's experiences are, therefore, of little use as a warning; but, as a record of the courage, perseverance, and endurance of an English-woman, they are well worth reading. We must admire the spirit with which she bears

a constant run of ill-luck, and feel for her when political blunders, which could not have been foreseen, annihilated all her prospects in the country in which she had settled.

At Rustenberg she had her first experience of the trickery which, though it abounds in the Transvaal, is not confined to that part of South Africa. She discovered that the scheme about a farm at which she was to learn was a delusion, and she was left to shift for herself. Equal to the occasion, she forthwith accepted the situation of governess to a family of English settlers, kind-hearted people, who were afterwards ruined by the disastrous peace of last year, and with whom she seems to have remained about a year. Kind as her employer was, he could not resist a piece of sharp practice at her expense, and persuaded her to buy half his farm and part of his stock at what was evidently an exorbitant price. Most gallantly did the lady set to work and persevere on this farm; and one cannot but feel that the same energy and toil would have assured her a comfortable living as a farmer at home, even under the present depressed state of agriculture. Do what she would she could not make Grünfontein pay; and she left it with the reflection "that South Africa is a bad training school for high-class morality in money matters—or, indeed, in any matter whatever."

Her next venture was a trading one. Filling her wagon with goods, she travelled about retailing them to the Boers and natives as she went. A trader is called a "Smouse," and, if sufficiently sharp and firm, may make large profits. Mrs. Heckford then bought a small farm about twenty-five miles from Pretoria, known as Jackallsfontein. No sooner had she taken possession than the war between the English and the Boers broke out, and she, with other English settlers, took refuge in Pretoria. On the hill above Pretoria three camps were formed, exclusive of the camp in the convent and in the prison within the town; the three camps were known as the military, the civil, and the native. Our authoress wrote the greater part of her book while in camp, and thus relieved some of the tedium of the siege, of which she gives an interesting but melancholy account. We read of the same mismanagement which has attended almost all the conduct of our affairs in South Africa. One of the chief difficulties was the native one; the coloured people were thoroughly demoralised; the authorities were afraid of them, and winked at their misconduct. The immense number of them in camp helped the general demoralisation. It was an absolute fact that their leaders knew most of our movements; and there were doubtless many messages sent backwards and forwards between the Boers and their secret friends in camp by means of the natives. The Boers were informed beforehand of the sortie of February 12, were quite prepared for us, and the result was another defeat. Mrs. Heckford well describes the way in which the news of the peace was received—news which brought ruin to almost all in the camp. Had the Transvaal been given up before the Boers took up arms, or on their declaring war, all might have been well, the Boers would not have been divided into two hostile parties, and the English

settlers might have lived on at peace with the Boers. But our Government adopted a course of action which forced the loyal Boers and the English settlers to declare themselves openly, and then left their farms and stock-in-trade at the mercy of their enemies. The condition of these unfortunate people is truly pitiable, and a national disgrace to our country. One of these, a trader, married to a young Boer wife, thus expressed himself to Mrs. Heckford:—

"It has been cruel to us—cruel! If the country was to be given back after all the solemn oaths that it should for ever remain English, why go to war? Why force us who *must* live among the Boers to declare openly against them, or be disloyal? It is not only that we are ruined, it is our domestic happiness that has been destroyed. I am but one among numbers who have thrown up the ties of relationship, of old friendship, only to be cast off like an encumbrance. Numbers like me have turned love into hatred, have closed doors upon themselves which were ever open to them before."

Any hypocritical pretence that after going to war we gave in because the Boers were in the right is disallowed by Mrs. Heckford.

"Even the Kaffirs jeered at us. In the midst of all this, a large body of Boers were seen riding close past the camp. Henning, Pretorius, Joubert, and Hendrick Schumann rode up to head-quarters on their shaggy nags, and then rode through the camp to greet old acquaintances. How proud those men must have felt that day when the handsomely dressed gentlemen in military attire had to acknowledge them (whom they had termed, and unjustly termed, 'rebels') their virtual conquerors. It was of no use trying to hide the fact under the cloak of generosity; the Boers knew in their hearts that we should not have attempted to fight if there had been any generosity in the matter, and so did we all; and we both knew also that we had found a harder nut to crack than we had expected, and that the Government at home had considered the game not worth playing out."

The authoress concludes her story in Natal. She has given us an amusing and interesting book; and we sincerely trust that she has a future in store for her more prosperous than her past has been. **WILLIAM WICKHAM.**

John Amos Comenius: his Life and Educational Works. By S. S. Laurie, Professor of the Institutes and History of Education in the University of Edinburgh. "Education Library." (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

In this little book we have a thoroughly good piece of workmanship for which all students of education should be grateful. "The object of this volume," says Prof. Laurie, "is to present Comenius himself to the English reader—not Comenius as I may understand him" (216); and the result has been a very careful piece of portraiture, which gives us faithfully, to the best of my judgment, the "objective" Comenius.

But faithful portraiture sometimes has its drawbacks. There are cases in which, as a well-known epigram "on the portrait of a gentleman" tells us,

"The likeness, hang the artist! Is so true,
Instead of one fat brute we now see two."

It is hard indeed on the memory of the

good old Moravian bishop to quote the epigram in this connexion. I merely do it to introduce the question: Is Comenius worthy to be the subject of an accurate study such as Mr. Laurie has made of him? No one who cares for the history of education will doubt that he is well worthy. Comenius was the first man who tried to get some conception of education as a whole; who considered, first, what is the aim of education, and, secondly, how that aim may be attained. In thus considering the *aim*, he was making an immense advance. "Failure," as Ruskin says, "is less frequently attributable to either insufficiency of means or impatience of labour than to a confused understanding of the thing actually to be done;" and this is especially true in education. Most of the conflicting proposals now afloat owe their origin to this confusion, and it would be a great gain if we would learn from Comenius that the first thing to be considered is what we want to do.

As to the means we should employ, Comenius has made many shrewd suggestions, but he also fell into not a few unquestionable errors. Here we see the "shadow-side" of faithfulness in portrait-painting. Mr. Laurie has told us much which, as he is well aware, has little or no intrinsic value. But he could not have given us a right notion of Comenius otherwise. He was no doubt tempted to run over the main writings Comenius has left us, and to single out just what seemed valuable or original. By doing so he might have produced a book which would have better pleased the general reader or students for examinations, but not the student proper. As yet, the general reader may be neglected by the historian of education, but the students for examination are, unfortunately, his principal readers, and he is therefore expected to give in a condensed and portable form what are supposed to be the peculiar tenets of each reformer. This enables his readers to get marks, and in their eyes it is hardly a drawback if they do not get at the truth. It stands recorded in one of the chronicles of Joseph Miller that a clergyman, when putting his choir boys through the customary recitation of the Creed, was informed that the boy who believed in the Holy Catholic Church was minding the cow and could not come. A similar distribution of the articles of the educational creed has been arranged by some historians, or rather epitomisers; and we are in danger of losing the thoughts of the great minds which have been at work on education, and getting in their stead a mere string of names, with labels attached to be quoted in examinations. Our only escape from this perversion of history lies in the study of original sources, or, where this is impossible, of some faithful account of great authorities such as Mr. Laurie has given us in this book on Comenius.

How much this subject suffers when it is thought of only with reference to examinations may be seen by a glance at the last book about it, published in Germany (*Kurzer Abriss der Geschichte der Pädagogik*, von Berthold Müller, 1881). Here we have in twenty-eight small pages an account of all authorities on education in ancient and modern times. With reference to our own chief

authorities, we learn that Locke's was "the pedagogy of the useful and serviceable;" and that "Milton, the author of *Paradise Lost*, was one of the noblest representatives of the Methodists, among whose members John Wesley, the founder of the society, especially distinguished himself." I was lately informed by a candidate for a commission in the army that he knew a crammer who had a splendid "rigrmarole" which would get a fellow through any examination in English history. The students in Germany must think themselves fortunate indeed if they derive a similar benefit from the twenty-eight pages of Herr Müller.

Comenius was the first exponent of the educational doctrine of "Realismus" and "Anschaung," a doctrine which seems now established, or at least getting the upper hand, on the Continent, though we, the countrymen of its great discoverer, Bacon, know little about it, and can hardly express it in our own language. Mr. Laurie is, in the main, a champion of this doctrine. He says: "It is only thought about the realities of sense or *about the products of thought* that can call forth original powers" (p. 7); and again: "It was the study of the realities of sense that was finally to place education [instruction?] on a scientific basis" (p. 12). But in the words I have italicised we see Mr. Laurie's divergence from the realism of Comenius and Herbert Spencer. He holds that Comenius (and I doubt not he could unite with him many modern authorities) "did not fairly appreciate humanism, and accepted the products of the genius of past ages only in a half-hearted way. His eyes were turned to the present and the future" (p. 22). Against the despisers of literature, Mr. Laurie maintains that "the question is as to the field in which the Real is to be sought—in the mind of man or in external nature" (p. 220). So Mr. Laurie would distinguish between "humanistic realism" and "naturalistic realism." Here we touch the great controversy on which the education of the future depends. Two centuries ago Comenius endeavoured to rescue school instruction from verbalism ("that unhappy divorce of words from things") by means of naturalistic realism. But this evil spirit, verbalism, is still in possession of our school system, and it remains to be seen whether naturalistic realism or humanistic is the true charm with which to exorcise it.

R. H. QUICK.

The Candle of the Lord, and other Sermons.
By the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, U.S.A. (Macmillan.)

Mr. Brooks' reputation as a preacher is not confined to America. The sermon which gives its name to this volume, and which has rather a Puritan sound about it, was preached in Westminster Abbey on July 4, 1880, and attracted some little attention at the time. Its republication will be welcome to those who then heard it, and to the still larger number who only heard of it. It possesses, in common with the sermons that follow it, some rare merits; and conspicuous among them is a tone of thoughtful, chastened eloquence which cannot fail to pro-

duce a definite result. The words are aptly but not artfully chosen; the appeals are made to reason as well as to feeling; and, though vigour and originality are seldom absent, there is no straining after effect by fantastic devices—no mere kindling of excitement by sensational language. Men, as well as women, might listen to such a preacher and own his influence. As a specimen of Mr. Brooks' ordinary style, we select the following passage from an able sermon entitled "The Symmetry of Life," addressed upon Advent Sunday to young men in particular:—

"When a man has length and breadth of life together, we feel at once how the two help each other. Length without breadth is hard and narrow. Breadth without length—sympathy with others in a man who has no intense and clear direction himself—is soft and weak. You see this in the instinctive and strong dislike which all men have for the professional reformer and philanthropist. The world dislikes a man who, with no definite occupation of his own, not trying to be anything particular himself, devotes himself to telling other people what they ought to be. It may allow his good intentions, but it will not feel his influence. The man whom the world delights to feel is the man who has evidently conceived some strong and distinct purpose for himself, from which he will allow nothing to turn his feet aside; who means to be something with all his soul; and yet who finds, in his own earnest effort to fill out his own career, the interpretation of the careers of other men; and also finds, in sympathy with other men, the transfiguration and sustainment of his own appointed struggle."

But from time to time the preacher rises above his own high level, and gives full play to the powers which he more often holds in check. There is real poetry and eloquence in the following:—

"Suppose a human soul looking out into the mysterious and unrevealed experiences of the everlasting world. The window of death is wide open, and the shivering soul stands up before it, and looks through and sees eternity. No wonder that it trembles. The warm, bright, familiar room of earthly life, where it has dwelt so long, lies there behind it; and before it, outside the window, the vast, dim, pathless, unknown world of immortality. How shall the soul carry with it the sense of safety and assurance in God, which it has won within His earthly care, forth into this unknown, untroubled vastness whether it now must go? Only in one way; only by deepening as deeply as possible its assurance that it is God—not accident, not its own ingenuity, not its brethren's kindness—that it is God who has made this earthly life so rich and happy. God is too vast, too infinite for earth. He is too vast for time, and needs eternity."

Mr. Brooks reminds us occasionally of F. W. Robertson and Charles Kingsley; but, to use a rather objectionable phrase, he is "a better Churchman" than either of them, and his theology, though broad, is distinctively that of the Church of England. From time to time we come across allusions to the natural and social features of the land in which the sermons were delivered, and the little local colouring thus obtained is not without its attractiveness. But there are certain Americanisms (for which the printer, we suppose, is responsible) which have annoyed us not a little. Even if we are to accept "favor" and "color" and such-like misspellings, we must protest against "Savior"

and the awkward division of the word "knowl-edge" which repeatedly disfigures these pages.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

Bibliotheca Cornubiensis: a Catalogue of the Writings, both Manuscript and Printed, of Cornishmen, and of Works relating to the County of Cornwall; with Biographical Memoranda and Copious Literary References. By George Clement Boase and William Prideaux Courtney. In 3 vols. (Longmans.)

We heartily congratulate Messrs. Boase and Courtney upon the completion of their great work, the result of the labour of many years. Only those who have experienced the mental and bodily burden of some twenty years' literary toil upon a single work can appreciate the relief and satisfaction arising from the accomplishment of such a task as these gentlemen set themselves. Their design was not only the production of a *Bibliotheca* of a county which has produced many authors, and among them an unusual number of more than ordinary celebrity; it had a much wider scope. It contemplated the inclusion also of all works relating to the county, though written by persons unconnected therewith; and it went even beyond this, for it was proposed to embrace therein also pamphlets, political tracts, literary and scientific papers, reports of societies, patents, drawings, music, songs, extracts from sale catalogues, maps, MSS., &c. Some of these additional subjects, though not falling within the usual range of a *Bibliotheca*, contain a great deal of information of a very valuable character. In illustration of this we may refer to the selection from the immense mass of the Civil War Tracts of those which relate to transactions in, and affecting, Cornwall during that lamentable internecine strife. How far the list is complete we are unable to say; but the collection is of very great value to anyone who desires to become acquainted with the circumstances and incidents of the Great Rebellion in the South-western counties, and especially so for one who will undertake the much-to-be-desired task of doing for Cornwall what the late Rev. John Webb has done so well, and in so unprejudiced a manner, for Herefordshire and the surrounding counties. Under other special heads—e.g., "Duchy of Cornwall" and "Mining"—will be found many useful notices.

We regret, however, to say, as stated in our last notice of this work, that our authors, unwisely as we think, have, in a large number of instances, exceeded even the wide limitations of their own programme by the insertion of the names of persons who have never written anything upon Cornwall or upon any other subject. Many examples of this might be adduced, but it is undesirable to occupy space by inserting them; and, after all, though this is a blemish to be regretted because it unnecessarily increases the bulk of the work, it is an error on the right side. For, although it is not to be expected that the great diligence and labour bestowed by the authors on the work, which is apparent on every page, has enabled them to disinter every pamphlet, or even every work of a more ambitious character, connected with Cornwall and Cornishmen,

they have produced a *Bibliotheca* which is unrivalled in any other county.

The first two volumes of the work contain an Alphabetical List of Authors, supplemented by concise biographical notes, so that it partakes of the character of a biographical dictionary as well as of a *Bibliotheca*. This is followed by a description of the several works each author has written, with, occasionally, literary notes thereon. Vol. iii. commences with a list of works which could not be included under the names of authors, and which are here classified under the heading of "Subject" and "Place." In this division will be found the Civil War Tracts, &c., to which we have alluded above, and various other interesting matter. And because, during the long period which had elapsed between the time when the first sheets were sent to press (1869) and the completion of the printing, many new books relating to the county had been issued, some of them by authors whose names had already appeared, and others by persons whose names had not been included in the first list, and because of the discovery of other works which had been accidentally omitted, it was found necessary to print a supplemental list of authors. This renders the work as complete, up to the time of publication, as a work of this nature can be expected to be. It contains a vast amount of information relating to Cornish literature, Cornish families, and Cornish men, and is indispensable to all who shall in future undertake to write on matters connected with the county. The value of the work is greatly enhanced by a very copious and excellent Index, to which attention is especially called, for it gives many particulars of a very interesting character not readily found in the text.

JOHN MACLEAN.

NEW NOVELS.

The Question of Cain. By Mrs. Cashel Hoey. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

In Trust. By Mrs. Oliphant. In 3 vols. (Longmans.)

The Autobiography of Thomas Allen. By the Author of "Post Mortem." In 3 vols. (Blackwood.)

A Home Ruler: a Story for Girls. By Minnie Young and Rachel Trent. (W. H. Allen.)

If Mrs. Cashel Hoey's story is not exactly probable, it is, at least, most ingenious and interesting—interesting, that is, in the more worldly parts, for we must confess to caring very little about the beautiful and guileless heroine, Helen Rhodes, whose simplicity very nearly equals that of the heroine of *Ruth*. Surely it would be quite impossible for any school-girl of seventeen to consent to a secret engagement with a young man whose acquaintance she had casually made in a picture gallery, to suffer him to take a house for her, and to agree to take possession of it and his name prior to the contemplated marriage ceremony (which is postponed for Mr. Lisle to take a trip to England), and not have a suspicion that she was doing "anything wrong." Mrs. Cashel Hoey would doubtless urge as the girl's excuse the fact

that she was practically friendless, for the gentleman to whose care her father had left her, and under whose Parisian roof she was then living, was quite unsympathetic, while his wife was coldly unkind. Still, if a woman has no knowledge, she is never without instincts, and these would have speedily helped Helen to gauge the meaning of her lover's proposal. From the moment of his appearance the experienced novel-reader detects that Mr. Frank Lisle is one of the things "that are not what they seem;" and, in spite of much ingenious mystification on the part of the author, one quickly surmises that he is Mr. Frederick Lorton, brother to Helen Rhodes' temporary protectress. A severe illness prevents his returning to Paris and Helen, and he soon falls in love with a professional beauty, who is drawn with a great deal of skill. To unravel the intricacies of this part of the story would be unfair both to author and to reader, but the complication is managed with much cleverness, and is, so far as we are aware, entirely original. Although usually in favour of tragic *dénouements*, we should have liked a happy ending for Miss Chevenix, the beauty by profession, who had some good in her after all. It is not, however, made very clear what was the reason of Mr. Lorton's attraction for her, as during the period of their acquaintance he seems to the reader entirely without charm. It is also a pity that the title selected was not more appropriate; for the story divides itself so distinctly into two halves, each of which could almost stand alone, that it would have been better to have chosen some catch-word to include both. The more adventurous portion turns on that common event, a robbery of jewels, and has incident and interest enough for two ordinary novels.

It is difficult to feel the reality of a book when heroine number two, aged nineteen, remarks, not ironically, in the year of grace 1881, "You could stop us from going back to this will of 1868 that was made before I was born." Apart from this little blunder, however, there is, as usual, much to like in Mrs. Oliphant's new novel, *In Trust*, though—unfortunately also as usual—we feel that it is rather long. Anne Mountford is drawn firmly and clearly; we respect her, but could have desired for her the gift of humour. Rose, her half-sister, is merely the Phoebe of *Salem Chapel* in a higher sphere, equally true to nature, and equally irritating. The plot is a simple one. Mr. Mountford, a worthy and obstinate country squire, informs his daughter Anne at the opening of the story that, if she persists in a hastily formed engagement with a "Douglas of nowhere," he will leave a large sum of money, which he obtained through his marriage with Anne's mother, to Rose, the daughter of his second wife. Anne, like Catherine in *Washington Square* on a similar occasion, declines to be bullied. Her father makes his will, and leaves the money to her only in trust for Rose, but adds a sealed and secret codicil, providing that should, three years hence, her marriage with "Douglas of nowhere" be broken off, she is to regain possession of her property. We cannot help thinking that the hero has rather hard measure dealt out to him. Like many

another man, he saw the truth of the precept, "daint marry for money, but go where money is," and when the money disappeared what was he to do? All Anne's friends obviously think him very mean-spirited not to marry her without it, and are for ever calling on him and asking when something is to be "settled." But, though he was certainly not very energetic in his search after work, he was not the kind of man to exist contentedly on a few hundreds a-year, and what is the use of undertaking a burden too heavy for your strength? The end of the story seems rather hurried, and Rose's conduct improbable. Three years is a very short period for a girl, who is only "commonplace" after all, to unlearn the instincts of the trust and loyalty of a lifetime, and turn into a bundle of selfishness, vanity, and sordid desires. The men of the story are, on the whole, natural, with the exception, perhaps, of Heathcote Mountford, who is a virtuous shadow.

As a combination of vulgarity and dulness, the *Autobiography of Thomas Allen* has seldom been equalled. The description of an English school and the low jokes—if such they may be called—by which the masters were in the habit of instructing the boys, are too repulsive to be quoted; nor do we find much more pleasing the conversation of a gentleman friend of the little school-boy, who loves to talk of the murderers he has seen hanged, and keeps a museum of their relics. The rest of the book is in the same style.

It would be interesting to know how the joint authors of *A Home Ruler* divided their work. It is apparently the first attempt of two very young girls, who have talked over earnestly "what they should do if they lost all their money," and have embodied the result of these conversations in this little story. There is a good deal of promise and vigour about it, and the writers may by-and-by rise to more important work.

LEONORA B. LANG.

RECENT VERSE.

The Festus Birthday Book. (Longmans.) This book comes not inappropriately to remind the present generation of a volume (or, if anybody likes, a series of volumes) which had for a time a somewhat foolish vogue, and which has since suffered from a somewhat foolish oblivion. It may even be said that Mr. Bailey's work is peculiarly suitable for the rather eccentric use to which, after the example of its betters, it is here put. For the quality of thought in it distinctly exceeds the quality of expression. Posterity is not very likely to decree to the author of *Festus* the position of a great poet; but it will probably, if it troubles itself about him at all, give him that of a thinker nearly always dignified, sometimes profound, and occasionally original.

Sungleams. By the Rev. R. Wilton. ("Home Words" Publishing Office.) Those who have enjoyed Mr. Wilton's previous volumes of half-secular, half-sacred verse will find no falling off in this. It consists of fifty rondeaux and fifty sonnets; and not the least part of its interest to a literary reviewer is that it will very likely carry the knowledge of the gracious form of Villon and Marot into not a few circles which would otherwise have known nothing of it.

Mr. Wilton is, it is hardly necessary to say, a diligent student of old English literature, and he has his reward in a command of language at once devout and scholarly, fervent and graceful.

The King's Missive, and Later Poems. By J. G. Whittier. (Sampson Low.) This is a pretty little edition, in parchment binding, on hand-made paper with good margins, of, as we understand it, all or most of Mr. Whittier's poems since the collected edition of 1869. It is never either seemly or necessary to criticise such "last fruit off an old tree" as if it were the first fruits of an orchard new in the market; and Mr. Whittier is too old a friend to those who have made acquaintance with him to need recommendation.

Sir Hervey's Bride, and other Poems. By J. O'Reilly Hoey. (Marcus Ward.) We rather like this volume, if for no other reason than that it is delightfully unlike other volumes. How many living bards or bardlets, for instance, have we who would dare to write such a stanza as

"There is a rustling in the trees,
I hear a fairy step draw nigh,
A form of light my vision sees,
How timidly her lambent eye
With which the opening orbs that gaze
And gaze again in mute amaze
And still astonishment, may try
In vain, though in their prime, to vie
Around her roams, as by she flees."

There is something very pleasing in these Byronic or would-be Byronic echoes. They testify to an independence of judgment which makes one more than willing to pardon a certain feebleness of execution. Mr. Hoey's minor poems are, perhaps, too provocative of wicked feelings worthy only of Mephistopheles and his like. A complimentary address to Osman Pasha, in which the panegyrist politely remarks (or makes the late Alexander II. remark),

"Pasha, permit this cymetar
Once more to dangle by thy side;"

"Florianna," a serenade, which, if it be intended for a burlesque (but of this there is no sign), is quite superlative; and above all a poem on Agincourt, where Mr. Hoey, evidently well acquainted with the chronicles, has the pluck to write,

"With palsied step from gory fields
They rush where blood was vainly shed"

—all these things are too much for us; we do not feel equal to the occasion.

Patrick Hamilton. By T. P. Johnstone. (Blackwood.) The annals of the Scotch Reformation are not exactly calculated to inspire bards. It is true that it is not long since we came across a person who thought proper to exult in verse over the brutal and cowardly murder of Card. Beaton; but there are probably not many people nowadays of so strong a stomach. The death (less brutal and cowardly, because there was law for it and fair warning given to the victim, but sad enough) of Patrick Hamilton, which, in a way, was the cause of Beaton's and many another tragedy, is a subject which no man need be ashamed to handle sympathetically. Mr. Johnstone has made a touching little drama of it. His verse is unequal, occasionally good in dialogue, generally weak in the lyrics which intersperse it, but oftener good than bad. The steadfast faith of the young martyr, and his peculiarly affecting circumstances, are well brought out. We ought to add that there are two rough but attractive etchings of St. Andrews and Maryburgh respectively. The poem on Columbus which ekes out the little book is not strong.

Darroll, and other Poems. By W. C. Spens. (Edinburgh: David Douglas.) This volume consists of a long narrative poem in the

Spenserian (we are not punning) stanza; of some minor pieces of the same general kind; of a considerable number of epitaphs, mostly in sonnet form; and of many miscellaneous verses, including some on the subject of the Glasgow Bank directors with which we have the pleasure of disagreeing very heartily. Formally there is not much to be said for or against Mr. Spens' verses. He has, however, begun one sonnet, with a line,

"Hereditary leader of the kirk,"

which will always dwell in our memory together with the exploit of a lesser genius,

"Lieutenant-Colonel to the Earl of Mar,"
and that of an infinitely greater

"Lord Lyon King at arms."

It would take a long time to explain the community of the ludicrous in the three, but it exists.

Legends of the Heart. By Gerald Bendall. (Holmes.) Mr. Bendall (from whom, if we mistake not, we have had some work of not inconsiderable merit in the past) has, among the cunning bards who bribe their critics with pretty books, hit upon not the least pretty. His few poems are presented in a square 16mo, bound in blue boards, with parchment back, and with paper, not *vergé*, but thick, destitute of unholly gloss, and altogether satisfactory. Of some of the poems which this paper bears on its surface we are not quite prepared to pronounce favourably. "The Dutchman's Doom" deals with a story which wants a stronger hand than Mr. Bendall's; and "The Demon Lover," which follows it, is unwise in thus challenging a comparison with the magnificent ballad of the same name which every lover of poetry knows. But we have found in "The Waltz" some stanzas which are worthy of the *format*, and no lover of books can say more.

"Fast and fast; fast and fast;
Could the measure only last,
Free from break or rude disaster,
Ever faster, ever faster,
Till our life were overpast."

"Turn and turn; turn and turn;
Till the heaven and earth should burn,
Stars go out and leave no traces,
While through the eternal spaces
Flying, we new love might learn."

There are many claims to the title of poet, but by common consent not the weakest is to have said what many other people have thought.

Hypermnestra: a Graeco-Egyptian Tale. By G. G. Turner. (Longmans.) We prefer, on the whole, two lines which appear unsigned on Mr. Turner's title-page to anything within the covers of his book:

"Lust spits its light on modern days from fat
hysterick wick,
Lust written in alcoholic dreams for biting kisses
sick."

This is followed by an antithetical couplet on love, of which we are glad to hear that Mr. Turner has a much better opinion. But the notion of a fat hysterick wick is pleasing and characteristic of the maker—the candle-maker, in short. Of the body of the poem we cannot say very much except that "aerial" rhymes to "dell," and that Mr. Turner describes Hypermnestra by the line—

"Pale grew the red pomegranate near the hue of
her scarlet mouth."

Evidently the red pomegranate was afraid of the scarlet mouth's intentions. One more example of Mr. Turner's style may perhaps suffice—

"Thus to the traitor sitting solitaire
Through the quiet opening door crept a small
air."

Lays of a Londoner. By Clement Scott. (David Bogue.) Mr. Clement Scott's poems are of a sufficiently amiable kind, being chiefly poems of the affections, enforced with satire of the sort common in the pages of *Punch*, where, indeed, it would appear that not a few of these verses have figured. No generous soul can quarrel with a Muse which pleads for lifeboats, compassionates the woes of City clerks, and, after her manner and powers, criticises life in an affectionate Christmas-carol and hot-punch sort of fashion, not without intervals of patriotism, sexual affection of a decent kind, and other respectable emotions. Every now and then, when the author follows very closely some of Thackeray's rhythms, he exhibits very considerable powers of imitation. Perhaps the only caution he needs is to take care that his satire is just. A wrong note here is fatal. Thus, for instance, his City clerk ironic remarks of the British workman, "He'd strike if they gave him my weekly wage; and they never ask him for the income-tax." Now, "my weekly wage" has just been stated to be under a pound, and we certainly are not aware that income-tax is levied on any income of fifty pounds a-year, be it clerk's or workman's.

The League of the Iroquois. By Benjamin Hathaway. (Chicago: Griggs; London: Trübner.) As far as the ordinary critic can discern, this is an attempt to tell again in verse much the same story as Mr. Longfellow told a quarter-of-a-century ago in "Hiawatha;" but with a sterner attention to the authorities and with less attention to poetical requirements. Whether Hayowentha is the same as the husband of Minnehaha or another than he must be left to the anthropologist to say. The profane reader judges that he is another than he, and does not like him quite so well. However, our old friends Pau-puk Keewis and Kabibo Nokka, and Shingebis the Diver, and a great many more of them re-appear in rhymed eights of iambics instead of in Mr. Longfellow's fluent trochees. Yet Mr. Hathaway will bear reading even by most persons who remember the very strong man Kwasind and the wrinkled old Nokomis, and their fellows, through a kind of mist of childish memories which maturer judgment does not care to reduce to strict critical appreciation. The book is nicely printed, and its cover is plentifully adorned with totems.

Daphnis, and other Poems. By H. G. Hellon. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.) It is an appalling, but, we fear, a certain, fact that Mr. Hellon thinks the second syllable of Artemis long. We read,

"The heart that proud Artemis moved."
And with that infinite, but much misunderstood, charity which always animates the heart of the critic, we hoped that it might be scanned in anapaests, thus:—

— | ~ ~ — | ~ ~ — |
although the corresponding line

"I live, live only to be loved"
was but too plainly an iambic dimeter. But elsewhere, alas! there is

"With Artemis the huntress maid."
And though this might, as it stands, certainly be scanned as an iambic dimeter, the corresponding lines are but too clearly anapaestic—

"And away to the forest shade."
So there is no help for it. Now it is not an unforgivable crime to be ignorant of Greek, but it is an unforgivable crime to write poems about Greek subjects and to make false quantities in them.

Forest Songs, and other Poems. By John Todhunter. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.) In this tiny volume the inspiration of Heine seems to have been uppermost with Dr. Todhunter, or, rather, the wish to be inspired by that great

poet. The alternations of wild legend and short sentimental song and pastoral description are obviously Heinesque (we abstain ascetically from a horrible pun which we have never seen in print, but which, no doubt, has been printed in reference to imitations of this particular imitable). We have read worse things of the kind than the following

"SONG.

"As drooping fern for dewdrops,
For flowers the bee,
Wave-weary birds for woodlands,
Long I for thee.
"As rivers seek the ocean,
Tired things their nest,
As storm-worn ships their haven,
So I thy breast."

Douglas, and other Poems. By J. M. Sutherland. (Douglas: "Times" Office.) This is one of those volumes of local verse which show, at worst, a healthy local feeling and a desire after literary excellence. Nor are Mr. Sutherland's verses by any means the worst of their kind.

Bits of Life. (Trübner.) This little book is anonymous; but, as the well-known cracked globe, o'erarching rainbow, and *at spes infra* are engraved very carefully on the title-page and cover, it is to be supposed that the author is of the family of Hope. His device is prettier than his verse. The book is a kind of dialogue or semi-dramatic narrative in very rough octosyllables. The principal interlocutor's name is Charles, and he is designated at the head of his speeches by the hideous abbreviation, "Chas." Here is one of the deliverances of "Chas." —

"It was, I own. I'm sorry now.
The poor lady knows not how
One can hate sin and stop away
From churches on the Sabbath Day.
But there are heaps outside the Church
Who leave those in quite in the lurch,
And foremost stand to aid their race,
'Gainst all the ills that here have place."

There may be "heaps" who can see why this sort of slovenly twaddle should be forced into doggerel verse. If so, the heaps leave us quite in the lurch.

A Book of Lyrics. By Joseph Skipsey. (David Bogue.) This is a new edition, apparently with additions, of some poems by a working collier in the Newcastle coal-field. They can be praised with much less than the allowance usually necessary in such cases; they are often melodious, and seldom either trivial, grotesque, or heavy.

The Blessed Hope. (Williams and Norgate.) This dainty volume contains three lyrics and 234 "Shakespearian" sonnets, all inspired by the writer's perplexity at the loss of an idolised father. All the sonnets bear superscription *in nomine patris* (not *in nomine*), as if the writer's father were their moving force. Almost all of them contain hypermetres; a few of them contain commendable lines in couplets; the whole of the first lyric is pretty, some of it rather more than pretty.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A RUMOUR has reached us that the publication may be expected shortly of an important work by Carlyle, hitherto quite unknown, describing a tour in Ireland in 1849.

THE Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge has convened a meeting of members of the Senate for Tuesday next, January 31, at 2.30 p.m., in the Cavendish Laboratory, to take steps to procure a portrait of the Chancellor, the Duke of Devonshire, who has filled that high office for twenty years, and who himself built and fitted out for physical research at his

own cost the building in which the meeting will be held.

We hear from Oxford that some of the friends and old pupils of Prof. Fowler have decided to commemorate his election to the Presidency of Corpus Christi College—or rather his departure from Lincoln—by presenting him with a testimonial, towards which more than £150 has already been subscribed. It is proposed that the testimonial shall take the form of a silver *épergne*.

THE philosophical faculty of the University of Breslau has conferred upon Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids the honorary degree of Philosophiae Doctor, in consideration of the services he has rendered to the comparative study of the history of religious belief. We may add that Breslau has the reputation among German universities of being specially stringent in the granting of such degrees.

MR. E. B. NICHOLSON, of the London Institution, has resigned his seat upon the Council of the Library Association.

WE understand that the interesting article in the current number of *Blackwood* entitled "Marginalia" is from the pen of Miss Helen Zimmer, who has here rescued from oblivion some of the most characteristic thoughts of Coleridge.

WE hear that Messrs. Besant and Rice have received a commission to write a story for the summer number of the *Illustrated London News*.

MR. KARL BLIND will contribute an article on "The Constitutional Conflict in Germany" to the forthcoming number of the *Nineteenth Century*.

AN inaugural lecture was delivered last week at Bedford College, Portman Square, by Mr. J. Cotter Morison, on "The Higher Education of Women considered in Relation to Women's Rights and Women's Duties."

THE Government have made a grant to Aberdeen University for the purpose of extending the library buildings at King's College so as to provide accommodation for 25,000 additional volumes. The grant will be included in the estimates in the ensuing session of Parliament.

THE third edition of Prof. Hales' *Milton's Areopagitica* is now in the press.

A MEMBER of the Browning Society calls our attention to the curious misunderstanding, by the Cambridge Public Orator, of the word *faultless*, in the description of Andrea del Sarto as "the faultless painter." The epithet is well known to apply to the painter's unerring accuracy of line and style; but Mr. Sandys, in his deservedly praised oration on the conferment of the Doctor of Laws degree on Mr. Browning at Cambridge, actually rendered "faultless" by *sine fraude*, if the contemporary report is to be trusted; and this, when Andrea's swindling King Francis out of a large sum of money is one of the most notorious events in the artist's life.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us to complain of the length of time taken by the Library Association to issue the volume descriptive of their proceedings at Edinburgh in the autumn of 1880. It is some months ago since it was stated that nothing but the index was required for the completion of the volume, but it still remains in the press. The council should endeavour, in the interests of the society, to expedite its publication.

THE Hon. Roden Noel proposes to deliver a lecture on "Mr. Robert Browning," with readings from his works, at the Lecture Hall, Jasmine Grove, Anerley, at 8 p.m. on Tuesday next, January 31. This will be a repetition of

a lecture given at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, last November.

THE next volume of Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.'s "Parchment Library" will consist of the dramatic essays of Charles Lamb, with a Preface by Mr. J. Brander Matthews on Lamb as a dramatist and as a critic of the drama. The frontispiece will, probably, be an etching after Hogarth's portrait of "Peg Woffington," now in the Garrick Club.

WE learn that Mr. Charles Welsh has in preparation a work, which will be published by Messrs. Griffith and Farran, entitled *A Book-seller of the Last Century: being Some Account of the Life of John Newbery and of the Books he published, with a chapter on the later Newberys.* "The philanthropic publisher of St. Paul's Churchyard," as Goldsmith, in his *Vicar of Wakefield*, has called him, is a figure of some interest in the literary history of the eighteenth century. He is not only to be remembered as the publisher of *Goody Two Shoes*, and kindred works. He was intimately associated with Dr. Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, Smart the divine, and many others; and he busied himself with projects of a seemingly more important character than the publication of works for the young. The volume will be supplemented by an alphabetical list of books published by the Newberys from about 1730 to 1800, which the author has spent some years in compiling.

MESSRS. S. BAGSTER AND SONS will publish in a few days Hudson's *Critical Greek and English Concordance of the New Testament*, revised by Dr. Ezra Abbot, Professor of New Testament Criticism in Harvard University, and one of the American Revisers. This Concordance claims to show how every Greek word is translated in the Authorised Version in every passage where it occurs, and also to exhibit the various readings of the most ancient MSS. and of the best critical editions.

THE New Shakspere Society's first book for this year will be Mr. Furnivall's re-edition of the *Digby Mysteries* from the MSS., to open the seventh series of the society's publications, that of the *Mysteries*, *Miracle-Plays*, *Interludes*, &c., before Shakspere's time. These *Mysteries* are in the North-Midland dialect, but contain only three of the full series. Mr. Furnivall, however, adds to those before printed a fourth, in two parts, on "The Burial and Resurrection of Christ," which evidently once belonged to the *Digby* volume. The fragment of the "Morality of Wisdom, who is Christ," formerly treated as one of the *Digby* set, will now be called one of the "Macro Moralities"—whose MS. contains a complete copy of it. It is in the Southern dialect, introduces the Holborn Quest, and must be put down to London. The book is nearly ready.

NEXT week will be issued to the members of the Hunterian Club part vii. of the Bannatyne MS. (completing the text), and Lodge's *Looking Glass for London and England* (1598), these two being the second instalment for the seventh year. There will shortly be ready for the eighth year *Euphues Shadow* (1593), *Poore Mans Talente* (? 1623), and miscellaneous pieces. The following also are in preparation:—(1) Bibliographical Index to Lodge's works; (2) Mr. Edmund W. Gosse's Life of Lodge; (3) Notes, Glossary, and Indexes to Lodge's works; and (4) Notes, Glossary, Indexes, &c., to the Bannatyne MS.

The Confessions of a Medium is the title of a book which Messrs. Griffith and Farran will publish immediately. It is written by one who states only what he knows, and the truth of the narrative is vouched for. They will also issue *The Care and Treatment of the Insane in Private Dwellings*, by Dr. Lionel A. Weatherly, being

an amplification of a paper recently read by him at a meeting of the Medico-Psychological Society at Bethlehem Hospital.

THE same publishers have in the press a story of an allegorical character, entitled *Halek*: an Autobiographical Fragment, by Mr. John H. Nicholson; and a tale by Miss Cecilia Lushington, entitled *Over the Seas and Far Away*.

A NEW edition of the *Bibliography of Ruskin*, corrected and augmented to the present time, is in the press, and will be issued shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock.

THE National Federation Union have republished, in pamphlet form, Mr. Sydney Buxton's Dialogue on "Free v. Fair Trade," which appeared in the December number of the *Contemporary*.

MR. W. DAVENPORT ADAMS will contribute to the February number of the *Theatre* an article on "The Decline of Pantomime," and to the February number of the *Churchman's Shilling Magazine* a paper on "A Clerical Essayist."

MR. HORACE WEIR, a popular writer of short tales, has prepared a series of stories, entitled *Romance and Reality*, for publication in the provincial and colonial press, and, eventually, in book form. The dramatic incidents of these tales are not drawn from the imagination, but are supplied by the newspaper accounts of actual occurrences.

MR. F. ROSS, author of *Celebrities of the Yorkshire Wolds*, will shortly commence in the *Hull Miscellany* a series of papers on "The Poets and Poetry of Yorkshire."

AMONG the most valuable additions to the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh during the past year is the collection known as "The Riddell Papers," bequeathed by the late Earl of Crawford. This consists of 129 volumes of historical and genealogical documents and annotated books.

ON January 21, the editor of the *Glasgow Herald* was presented with his portrait, in recognition of his public services, and in anticipation of the centenary which that newspaper is about to celebrate.

WE have mentioned some recent gifts to the Peel Park Museum, Salford, which is one of the great holiday resorts of the Lancashire artisans, and not of them only, but of their "mates" for a hundred miles. Since we wrote, it has received from Mr. O. Heywood the present of Calderon's "Queen of the Tournament." An effort is being made to make the collection of still greater educational value by means of lectures pointing out the historical and scientific value of the contents of the museum, art gallery, and library. The first lecture of the course was given by Mr. W. E. A. Axon, whose "Visit to the Peel Park Museum" was an introductory sketch of the uses and value of museums and picture galleries. Mr. W. H. Bailey follows with "Inventors of Spinning and Weaving Machinery;" Mr. J. G. Mandley, with "Salford in the Olden Time;" Mr. George Evans discourses on "Thackeray;" Mr. A. Heywood, jun., notes the connexions of "Time and the Almanac;" and Mr. J. H. Nodal concludes with "Lancashire in Fiction: a History of the County as told by its Novelists." The lecture system should be more fully developed in connexion with libraries. At Liverpool lectures have been highly successful for some years past, and a special hall has been built. At Leicester the Curator of the Museum gives an occasional "gossip" on natural history. These seem to us excellent methods of awakening attention and teaching visitors really to see the objects set before them.

THE annual meeting of the New York Historical Society took place on January 3. Among the contributions to the library during the past

year were mentioned the genealogical and heraldic library bequeathed by the late Stephen Witney Phoenix; and a third contribution of works relating to American history from the library of the late George Brinley, of Hartford.

MR. H. H. BOYESEN writes to the New York *Critic* that Mr. Kristofer Janson, one of the four authors who receive an endowment from the Norwegian Parliament, has settled in the United States as a Unitarian minister. His reputation is founded upon a long series of tales of peasant life, written in the vernacular, which is closely allied to the old Norse or Icelandic language. It is to continue his labours among the people, though in another sphere, that Mr. Janson has emigrated to America, where the total number of persons of Scandinavian descent is estimated at 600,000.

WE are promised a contribution of some importance to the history of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew from the pen of Hermann Baumgarten, Professor of History in the University of Strassburg. It will be entitled *Vor der Bartholomaeusnacht*, and will be published by Messrs. Trübner, of Strassburg.

THE *Oedipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles was to be produced at the Globe Theatre, Boston, U.S.A., on January 23, and at New York a week later. The actors are all professionals, with the exception of Mr. George Riddle, a professor at Harvard College, who takes the part of Oedipus. It is stated that Mr. Riddle is also the only one who will speak in Greek. There is to be a chorus of sixty, and an orchestra of forty performers. The music is that written by Mr. Paine for the performance at Harvard last year.

M. ROTHSCHILD is about to issue a serial illustrated work which will do for Paris what he has already done for Venice and Florence. The choice of illustrations has been entrusted to MM. Cousin and Champeaux, and among the contributors are MM. Jules Simon, de Chennevières, Yriarte, Leroy-Beaumie, Claretie, Sarcey, and Laugel. The first part will appear in February.

A COMMISSION was lately formed at Piatigorsk for the purpose of examining and defining the exact place of the duel which proved fatal to the Russian poet Lermontov. The conclusion arrived at, after close investigation, is that the spot hitherto accepted is not the true one. A contemporary witness named Evgraf Chalov states that the duel occurred near the foot of the Mashuka Hill, and other evidence corroborates this view. The commissioners invite further evidence, but in default of this it is proposed to proceed with the erection of a memorial to the poet on the spot indicated by Chalov.

K. KONEGEN, of Vienna, is about to publish a new edition of the complete works of Friedrich Schlegel, revised and annotated by Dr. J. Minor.

AN interesting work on the historical, geographical, and philological importance of German family names has just appeared from the pen of Dr. Albert Heintze, who has devoted years of research to this subject (Halle: Waisenhaus).

THE third *fusciculus* of the fourth volume of the Dictionary of the Accademi della Crusca has just appeared at Florence. It comprises from the last section of the word *Discaricato* to the fifth of *Disunito* (pp. 481-720).

SIGNOR GARGIOLLI is editing, with introduction, notes, variants, and appendices, an unpublished work by G. B. Niccolini, entitled *Vespro Siciliano*.

AN important sale of books is fixed to take place at the Hôtel Drouot on February 6 and

the five following days. The catalogue (which is published by M. A. Durel) includes original editions of the *Discours de la Méthode*; Bossuet's *Oraisons funèbres*; the *Roman de la Rose*; *Les faiz maistre Alain Chartier*; Jean Marot, Ronsard, Scarron's *Virgile travesty*, *Manon Lescaut*, the *Mémoires de Comines*, &c., the *editio princeps* of Herodotus and of Thucydides, the *Aldine Plato*, &c.

THE *Revue critique* for January 9 contains an appreciative review, by M. James Darmesteter, of Mr. F. W. H. Myers' *Wordsworth* in the "English Men of Letters" series.

THE American Library Association has prepared a Bill, to be laid before Congress, by which one library in each congressional district, as well as another to be named by the representative, and also every library in the United States containing over 100,000 volumes, shall receive gratuitously all public documents ordered to be printed, provided that the libraries undertake to preserve them for public use.

B. Q.: a Biographical and Bibliographical Fragment. This dainty brochure of twenty-two pages, printed on hand-made paper, with wide margins, not a letter more on the title-page than those we have transcribed, and short Arabic inscription occupying the last page, is a specimen of the limited editions which are so frequently issued at present to be joys for ever to the book-collector. Only twenty-five copies have been struck off, and presented by Mr. Wyman to a little association of enthusiastic bibliographers, or, as they appropriately term themselves, the "Sette of Odd Volumes." The book is a biography of Mr. Bernard Quaritch, with full particulars of the Catalogues he has issued; from the first, in 1848, which consisted of a single leaf, to the magnificent volume of bibliography sent out in September 1880, containing 2,395 pages and describing 28,009 books. Mr. Quaritch, as might be expected, was a book-lover from his birth, and ought to have first seen the light in a library, though the fact is not stated in this "Fragment." But every line of it shows the persevering activity of one pre-eminent among the Sosui of the century.

MR. HARRISON has sent us Burke's *Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage* for 1882, being the forty-fourth edition of that invaluable work. Among the new features is the Table of Precedence which Sir Bernard Burke issued as a separate volume last summer, and which was noticed in the ACADEMY at the time (see No. 481). There is also here given for the first time a memoir and the arms of the Duke of Albany, and a list of the holders of the Albert medal. With regard to the new territorial designations of regiments, we notice that such *post-nomina* as "the Buffs" are omitted. Unless we are greatly mistaken, these still remain part of the official name—in brackets.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

BEFORE SUNRISE ON HELVELLYN.

OVER the peaks of huge crags uncreate,
Across the stricken stars usurped demesne,
Through mutinous vapours to her realm terrene—
Behold she comes, the morn inviolate.
Girdled with fire, radiant of face, elate,
Leaping the lit waves of the steep ravine—
Here first since eldest time the earth hath seen
Her vesture's trail, in heaven articulate.
Say not the world grows old : Behold erelong
Forth from the mountains come the swift and strong
Who scale the heights to greet the deathless day ;
And in the abyamal plains the sick and sore
Following their feet shall see the imminent gray
Glad dawn has never breathed o'er sea or shore.

T. HALL CAINE.

OBITUARY.

MR. DANIEL PUSELEY, who died at 21 Rochester Road, on the 18th inst., aged sixty-seven, was an industrious compiler; but, as most of his works appeared under the *nom de guerre* of "Frank Foster," his name was but little known to the world. Under that pseudonym he published a variety of works, the most successful of which were a *Popular Guide to the Watering Places of England and Wales* and a *Colonial Directory of Sydney, Melbourne, and New Zealand*. The first edition of the latter work appeared in 1862; in 1865 a fifth edition was issued in three volumes. A cognate work on the rise and progress of the three colonies of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand came out under his own name; and in his own proper person he came forward as the author of *A Record of Eminent Commercial Houses* (1858 and 1860). He laboured to the last. A few weeks ago there appeared from his pen an attack on the financial swindles of the day—a fruitful field for employment which no man can exhaust.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE strongest portion of the *Westminster Review* consists in its survey of contemporary literature, which continues to be well sustained. In the notes upon India we are glad to observe so little said about Afghanistan. In nothing was the policy of the late Indian Administration more mischievous than in the absurd predominance which it induced English opinion to assign to foreign policy. There is still room for improvement in this respect in the weekly telegram of the *Times*. In the current number of the *Westminster* attention is rightly drawn to the pressing question of the education of the children of poor Europeans and Eurasians. In the face of the large sums annually subscribed at home for Indian missions, it is significant to hear that the Government proposes to grant £10,000 a-year, from taxation on the natives, to provide white children with Christian instruction. Another article, entitled "The Basis of England's Power in India," also deserves notice. The writer evidently knows something of India; and while we are not concerned to dispute his main proposition—that the natives do not constitute a nationality—we may point out one or two of those mistakes in fact from which no writer on Indian matters can keep free. It is the reverse of the truth to say (p. 26) that the Bengalis "are, of course, with few exceptions, Hindus in religion;" or (p. 29) that "most of the Mahomedans of India are, like the Persians, heretical Shiabs." According to the census of 1872, the Mahomedans of Bengal numbered 20,000,000, or almost one-third of the total population; and among these, at least, it may safely be said that the Shiab sect counts only a few dozens. Again, the Gurkhas—i.e., those in our own army—are twice described as Buddhists! The Gurkhas proper, who form the ruling race in Nepal, are Hindus; it is only the subject population that is Buddhist. Our Gurkhas, it is needless to add, are members of the ruling race.

The *Revue historique* publishes a chapter of a forthcoming work by the late Paulin Paris, father of M. Gaston Paris, consisting of studies on various points of the history of Francis I. The specimen now published shows that the book will contain much serious and thorough criticism. The present article is on "Louise de Savoie et Semblancay," and is a vindication of Louise from the charges so generally repeated, that she diverted money from Lautrec in his Italian campaign, and ruined Semblancay to screen herself. M. Callery writes an excellent paper on "Les Douanes avant Colbert et l'Ordonnance de 1664;" it is full of details of

great importance for the economic history of France. The most valuable work undertaken by the *Revue* is its attention to historical bibliography; and a paper by M. Cordier on the literature relating to China is an admirable addition to this important branch of historical study. It is noticeable that England, which, perhaps, contributes least to European history, does most for the Oriental peoples.

In the *Revista Contemporanea* of January 15 Señor Rodriguez Villa publishes the autobiography of Fernandez de Medrano (1646-1705), who was head of the Spanish Military School at Brussels at a time when no scientific instruction could be obtained in the mother country. After long interruptions, R. Ferrer's descriptive letters on the Almaden quicksilver mines, and Diaz Sanchez's "Guia del Archivo de Simancas," are resumed. The latter catalogues the papers concerning the Inquisition and Ecclesiastical Patronage. The extreme jealousy of the Inquisition is shown in the "Informaciones de Genealogía y Limpieza de Sangre de los Empleados y dependientes del referido Tribunal." Capt. S. Bermejo continues his "Impresiones de Viaje," giving a decided preference to the arsenals of Kiel and Berlin over those of Austria. Becerro de Bengoa treats of various applications of electricity to the conveyance of sound, signs, and images.

TWO LETTERS OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

I.

"Au camp de Soignies

"Monsieur. "ce 22^e aout 1707
"J'ay receu les deux lettres que vous m'avez esrites le 9^e et le 12^e de ce mois et vous assure que Monsieur Stanyan m'a fait un véritable plaisir de me recommander un correspondant dont les lumières nous pourront enfin tirer de l'incertitude que nous avons été pendant toute la campagne touchant nos affaires en Allemagne. Pour moi j'ay toujours été du sentiment que les troupes n'y manquaient point, mais il est vrai aussi qu'on ne doit jamais s'attendre à aucune chose considérable des troupes quelques nombreuses qu'elles soient sans des chefs non seulement de capacité mais aussi d'un zèle et accord unanime et disinteressé pour le bien du service. Ainsi il n'y a rien plus à souhaiter de votre côté que l'arrivée de S. A. E. de Hanovre à la tête de l'armée, car il y a tout lieu d'espérer que par son crédit et autorité ceux qui sont à cette heure en division seront réunis et les affaires remises autant que le peu de tems qui reste pour la campagne le permettra.

"En ce pais icy nous avons fait tout notre possible pour joindre les ennemis, sans les pouvoir engager, et le tems pluvieux qu'il a fait depuis plusieurs jours nous a obligé à quitter la poursuite, car les chemins sont presque partout impraticables. Si le bon Dieu nous fait naître enfin l'occasion d'entreprendre quelque chose, on ne la negligera point. Vous m'obligez sensiblement de continuer à me donner de vos nouvelles et s'il se passe quelque chose icy qui le merite je vous en ferai part aussi. En attendant je vous prie d'être assuré que je serai fort aise de vous marquer partout l'estime avec laquelle je suis

"Monsieur

"Votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur

"LE PR. ET DUC DE MARLBOROUGH."

II.

"Au camp d'Aure ce 1^r

"Monsieur. "Septembre 1707
"J'ay receu l'honneur de votre lettre du 22^e du mois passé et vous suis sensiblement obligé du plan que vous m'avez envoyé de la situation des deux armées. On me mande depuis que Monsieur le margrave de Bareith était sur le point de quitter l'armée avec quelques autres généraux, de sorte que je me flatte que Monsieur l'Electeur d'Hanovre trouvera une meilleure harmonie entre ceux qui resteront que par le passé. Nous sommes marchés hier du camp de Soignies à celuycy tant proche de

Cambron, mais les ennemis ayant appris notre mouvement ont marché à la petite pointe du jour avec précipitation ayant laissé du bagage et des provisions dans leur camp, dont nos soldats ont profité. Ils sont postés à présent entre Mortagne et Tournay, l'Escaut derrière eux dans le dessein selon toutes les apparences de passer cette rivière sur le premier mouvement que nous ferons en avant.

"Je suis très sincèrement Monsieur

"Votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur

"LE PR. ET DUC DE MARLBOROUGH."

These two letters and the fragment of a third—dated "Au camp de Hulchin [?] ce 25 Septembre 1707"—are to be found in a volume of MSS. belonging to the public library of the town of Bern (MSS. Hist. Helv. xiii. 145). They are directed "à Monsieur le General Major d'Erlach," the same whose biography may be read in the *Allgemeine deutsche Biographie*, vol. vi., p. 216: Hieronymus von Erlach, born 1667, fought on the side of the Imperialists in the War of the Spanish Succession, and was a regular correspondent of Prince Eugène of Savoy.

THE MYTH OF ER.

THE Myth of Er, the son of Armenios, with which Plato concludes his *Republic*, is one of the most charming episodes in his works. The story, however, was not of his own making. Though Plato calls Er a Pamphylian, the name of his father Armenios points to Armenia, and it was from Armenia that the legend originally came. M. Emine, in his Russian translation of Moses of Khorene (pp. 254, 255), has pointed out that Er is Ara the Beautiful, beloved by Semiramis, the Assyrian queen, according to Armenian legend, and slain on the field of battle. Mar Apas Catina, from whom Moses of Khorene quoted the story, related how that Semiramis, in passionate love for the beauty of the Armenian king, vainly sought his hand, and, all other means of persuasion failing, marched against him with the army of Nineveh. A fierce battle was fought on the plain of Ararat, so called from the hapless prince who was slain there by the soldiers of the Assyrian queen. In an agony of grief Semiramis called her gods to help, and essayed, by magical art, to recall the dead man to life. But though her efforts were useless, she calmed the Armenians by pretending that "the gods Aralez" had restored him from death. As M. Emine says, it is clear that in the original form of the myth the dead man was actually brought back to life; it was the influence of Christianity which caused this portion of the story to be modified. The spirits called Aralez still had their place in popular belief as late as the fourth century of our era, since, according to Faustus Byzantinus (v. 36), it was said of the Armenian general Mushegh (A.D. 384) that, "as he was a brave man, the Aralez would descend and restore him to life."

Now, there can be little doubt that in the legend of Ara we have but a repetition of the Myth of Aphrodite and Adonis, of Istar and Tammuz, of the beautiful Sun-god beloved by the goddess of nature, and slain by the winter only to return once more to life. M. Fr. Lenormant has long since shown that Semiramis is the Assyrian Istar, the Greek Aphrodite; and the story of Semiramis, borrowed by Ktēsias from Persian writers, is but a rationalised form of the old Babylonian myth of the goddess of love and war. The Armenian Ara is the Accadian Tammuz, whom the Phoenicians called Adonai, Adonis, and we must see in him a name of the ancient Armenian Sun-god.

But who were the Aralez? The Armenian writers tried to explain their name from the verb *lezul*, "to lick," as though they had

"licked" the wounds of Ara and so restored him to life. This is plainly a mere piece of *Volksmyologie*. Babylonian mythology, however, here comes to our aid. The under-world to which Tammuz descends is called in the Accadian legend the land of Arali; and Arali, though the land of the dead, is also the land where "the waters of life" bubble up from under the golden throne of the spirits of heaven and earth. Arali, moreover, was the lofty mountain on whose summit the heaven rests, and was rich with gold, like the regions beyond the Hyperborean mountains in Greek story. It lay in "the extremities of the north," the place of shadows, and seems to have been identified in later times with the mountains of Ararat, the very spot where the tale of Ara was localised. We are, therefore, tempted to believe that the gods of Arali were the prototypes of the "gods Aralez" of Armenian legend.

The belief, I think, becomes almost a certainty when we turn to the list of Assyrian kings given by Ktēsias. Ktēsias professed to have derived his statements from Persian originals, and the progress of cuneiform research has supplied us with evidence that he spoke the truth. The earlier part of his Assyrian history consists of Assyrian myths rationalised in the way in which, as the opening chapters of Herodotus show, the Persians were accustomed to treat the mythology of their neighbours. I have already alluded to the Myth of Semiramis; and her son Ninyas "the Ninevite" is also called Zames—that is, the Assyrian Samas or Samsu, "the Sun-god." The two successors of Ninyas were Arios and Aralios, with whom Moses of Khorene makes Ara I. and Ara II., the son of Semiramis, contemporary in Armenia. Now, Aralios seems plainly our Arali, while Arios seems equally plainly Aria, "the destroyer," the Accadian name of Nergal as King of Arali. Nergal, or Aria, was the Sun-god during the hours of night and darkness, as Tammuz was during the time of daylight and summer.

Whether or not Ara is the same word as Aria is, I think, doubtful. The Greek form Er speaks against it; and it is better to suppose that Er, or Ara, was an Armenian name for the Sun-god, which, in later times, was confounded with the Arios of Ktēsias. I hope to show in a memoir I am preparing on the cuneiform inscriptions of Van that the Aryans did not make their way into Van or Ararat until after the seventh century B.C.; at all events, non-Aryans were ruling there in the time of Assurbanipal. In both language and physiological type they resembled the Georgians of to-day. In their dialect the Sun-god was called by a name which seems to read *Ardinis*; unfortunately, in the only passage in which it is written phonetically, the reading of the second syllable is uncertain. According to the rules of Vannie grammar, the stem of *Ardinis* would be *ard*, which is itself a derivative from the root *ar* by the help of the suffix of agency—*di*. *Ardinis* was also the name of a city whose deity was honoured with special sacrifices, and sacrifices were further offered to "the dead belonging to Khaldis" and "to the Khaldises of the dead." Khaldis, I should add, was the supreme god of Van, whose inhabitants were called "the men of Khaldis."

How Plato came to localise the Armenian Er in Pamphyllia I cannot explain. What is certain, however, is that the legend had its primitive home in the highlands of Armenia, and originally described the death and resurrection of the Sun-god. The myth must have come from Assyria, like the worship of the goddess Istar herself, whose name was transformed into Sar or Saris by the people of Van, and reminds us, however remotely, of the Greek Semiramis.

A. H. SAYCE.

RICHARD MILESON.

Laverton Rectory, Bath.

I now send the promised account of Richard Milesen.

Though belonging apparently to a Suffolk family, Milesen was a native of Yorkshire. He was born in 1607, and educated for five years at Bury St. Edmund's. He entered Caius College, Cambridge, as a sizar, June 8, 1624, and matriculated July 8. He took his B.A. degree in 1628, and his M.A. in 1631. The account of him in the Jesuit archives at Rome states that he took also the degree of B.D. But this is an error, as is also the statement (mentioned in my last letter) that he was a Fellow of Caius. He was Branthwaite scholar, but ceased to be so after October 15, 1631. For the dates of his matriculation and degrees I am indebted to the Rev. H. R. Luard, the University Registrar. The published Catalogue of graduates does not go back beyond 1659—a fact of which I was not aware when I wrote my letter in the ACADEMY of July 2, 1881. The account of Milesen's early history as given in the Roman archives was not derived from himself, and contains several inaccuracies. That given in the other Jesuit documents, from which Mr. Foley has sent me extracts, was derived from Milesen himself.

We do not know the date or place of his ordination, nor the origin of his acquaintance with Mountagu. But we find from Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, quoted in the ACADEMY of July 16 (there was a slight error in that quotation—the correspondent who kindly sent me the extract wrote "Richard A. M. Milesen," instead of "Richard Milesen, A.M."), that he was Prebendary of Coleworth in the cathedral of Chichester. Unfortunately, as I know from Dean Burdon and Canon Swainson, there is a gap in the Chichester Cathedral Records from 1618 to 1662, so that they do not furnish any information respecting him. There can, however, be no doubt that he owed his stall to Mountagu, who was Bishop of Chichester from 1628 to 1638. It seems not improbable that he was Mountagu's curate at Petworth—a living which the Bishop held in commendam along with his see. It does not appear that he was ever beneficed in the diocese. In May 1638 Mountagu was translated to Norwich, and Milesen accompanied, or shortly followed, him to that diocese. On October 9 of that year he was instituted to the rectory of Beccles in Suffolk, on the presentation of Charles I., no doubt through Mountagu's influence. On December 4 he was instituted to the mediety of the rectory of Catfield, in Norfolk, on the presentation of Mountagu himself. On November 27, 1640 (in the Appendix—attributed to John Hare, the Richmond Herald, who died in 1720—to Browne's *Posthumous Works* the date is wrongly given as February 27, 1640—i.e., 1641—a mistake which is repeated by Blomefield, iii. 654), he was collated to the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and installed December 23, in the place of Robert Bostock, who had held the office for ten months only—viz., from February to November—see the extract from Wood quoted by Mr. Hoskyns-Abrahall in the ACADEMY of July 23. By "Feb. 1639" Wood, of course, meant what we should call "Feb. 1640"—a circumstance which I strangely overlooked in a previous letter. It is singular that Sir Duffus Hardy (ii. 489) retains Le Neve's "Feb. 1639," instead of changing it to "1639-40," as he usually does in such cases. We do not know at what date Milesen became Mountagu's chaplain. But in the Roman account a very remarkable circumstance is mentioned of him in that capacity—viz., that he was in the habit of receiving the confessions of sixty men and women, including the Bishop's own wife. In 1640 he resigned Beccles, possibly in con-

sequence of his being appointed Archdeacon. But he retained Catfield till 1642, on August 17 of which year a new rector was collated. His name was James Routh. Was he an ancestor of the venerable President of Magdalen? He was appointed by Bishop Hall. Blomefield (ix. 291) has made a strange confusion in his list of the Rectors of Catfield.

No doubt Milesen's resignation of Catfield was owing to his having become a Romanist. This must have occurred after February 17, on which day he appointed Dr. Kinge as his official in the archdeaconry. It does not appear whether he ever formally resigned the latter office. His successor was not appointed till September 1660 and it is not stated (as it usually is) how the office had been vacated. His conversion to Romanism is attributed to the famous Jesuit Edward Knott (whose real name was Matthias Wilson, but who also wrote under the name of Nicholas Smith), the Provincial of the Jesuits in England, in reply to whom Chillingworth had shortly before written his celebrated *Religion of Protestants*. But Milesen was not content with merely joining the Church of Rome. He determined also (no doubt through Knott's influence) on becoming a member of the Jesuit Society. Under the assumed name of John Daniel, he entered that society at Watten (near St. Omer) on April 30, 1643, and afterwards became Professor of Holy Scripture at Liège. In 1651 he was sent to the English mission in the Suffolk and Norfolk district, and was an active missioner for more than ten years, when he returned to the Continent. After filling various offices at Watten, Ghent, and Liège, he died of apoplexy at the last-named place on November 21, 1668. A more detailed account of his doings as a Jesuit will be given in the forthcoming seventh volume of Mr. Foley's *Records*.

It seems strange that the secession of a man holding his position should apparently have excited so little attention in England. The only contemporary notice of it which I have been able to discover is in the *Legenda lignea* (1653), where he appears as fifteenth in a list of fifty-three seceders. He is there called simply "M. Rich. Millesent," a name differing in one letter only (and not at all in pronunciation) from that given in Bayle from the King's College Register. Wood was evidently ignorant of his secession and subsequent history, and puts his death "some years before" 1660, whereas it occurred in 1668. And he seems to have been very imperfectly informed respecting his previous history. He does not mention his connexion with Mountagu or with Chichester, and though he calls him "M. of A." does not give his college or university. Apparently, his information was derived solely from some list of the Archdeacons of Suffolk. It is strange that Bliss did not add a note about him. Walker tells us more, but does not say from what source he derived his information. He refers to Wood; but the only part of his account which was derived from him is that he was "M. of A." and Archdeacon of Suffolk. In one point his account differs from that of Wood—viz., in rightly putting his death after 1660, though he says that he did not know "the precise time." He says nothing about his becoming a Jesuit. It would be interesting to know whether Sir Thomas Browne, who was no doubt personally acquainted with Milesen when he was Mountagu's domestic chaplain, was aware of his secession and subsequent history; but Browne does not mention him. His name occurs, as we have seen, in the list of Archdeacons of Suffolk in the Appendix to Browne; but that was not written by Browne himself. There can, however, be little doubt that Milesen was one of those whom Bishop Turner,

the non-juror, was thinking of when he thus expressed himself in a sermon preached at Whitehall before Charles II. on November 5, 1684, of which I have seen a copy in Sion College Library:—

"May not I challenge all our Accusers, that reflect on so great a body of the Clergy, which consist (as I said) of ten thousand at least: To name but ten of the whole Clergy; ten men of any Note, either for their Dignity or Learning, who in the worst of Times, under the greatest Temptations, fell from the Church of England to that of Rome?"

Among those who heard this sermon was Evelyn, who mentions it in his Diary, giving, however, "five" instead of "ten." Apparently either (1) "five" is a misprint, or (2) Evelyn did not report the number correctly, or (3) Turner changed the number when he printed the sermon. It is worth noting that Evelyn adds, "And this was to my certain observation a great truth."

J. H. BACKHOUSE.

PS.—Mr. Mullinger has kindly written to me about "S. P. (or Pa.) P." He says that he has often met with that affix, and that it stands for "Sanctae Patristicae (sc. Doctrinae) Professor." He tells me also that Dr. Walter Crome, in the same year in which he gave the MS. to Caius, gave some works to the Cambridge University Library, a list of which is printed by Mr. Bradshaw in a paper which I have no means of consulting. He refers also to p. 323 of the first volume of his own *History of the University of Cambridge* for another notice of Crome.

Can any of your readers explain "LM.M.M. D.D.C.Q." in the Dedication (to the memory of James I.) of Mountagu's *Apparatus* (Oxford, 1635)?

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

BARTSCHER, F. *Der innere Lebensgang der Dichterin Luise Hense nach den Original-Aufzeichnungen in ihren Tagebüchern.* Faderborn: Schöningh. 3 M. 60 Pf.

DUMONT, A., et J. CHAPLAIN. *Les Céramiques de la Grèce propre. Vases peints et Terres cuites. 1^{re} Partie. Vases peints.* Paris: Firmin-Didot. 20 fr.

GRARD, P. *L'Asclépiade d'Athènes d'après de récentes Découvertes.* Paris: Thorin. 5 fr. 50 c.

GÖRTZ, W. *Das Donauebiet m. Rückblick auf seine Wasserstrassen nach den Hauptgesichtspunkten der wirtschaftl. Geographie.* Stuttgart: Grüniger. 8 M.

GONCOURT, E. de. *La Saint-Huberty d'après sa Correspondance et ses Papiers de Famille.* Paris: D'Ent. 8 fr.

HANDBUCH DER MUSIKALISCHEN LITERATUR. 8. Bd., die von 1874 bis Ende 1879 neu erschienenen Werke enth. Leipzig: Hofmeister. 52 M.

MATZ, F. *Antike Bildwerke in Rom. Weitergeführt von F. v. Duhn.* 3. Bd. Relief u. Sonstiges. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel. 9 M.

POHL, U. F. *Joseph Haydn.* 2. Bd. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel. 9 M.

SCHÜLLENBERG, W. v. *Wendisches Volksthum in Sage, Brauch u. Sitte.* Berlin: Nicolai. 4 M.

SORMANI, G. *Geografia nosologica dell' Italia.* Milano: Hoepli. 10 fr.

HISTORY, ETC.

BARON, J. *Abhandlungen aus dem römischen Civilprozess II. Die auctoritischen Klagen.* Berlin: Simson 5 M. 40 Pf.

FOURNIER, H. *Histoire de Philippe II.* T. 3 et 4. Paris: Pion.

RUECK, ARN. *Geschichte unserer Zeit von den Freiheitskriegen bis zum Ausbruch des deutsch-französischen Krieges.* Leipzig: Winter. 5 M.

SCHNEEGANS, W. *Abt Johannes Tritheimus u. Kloster Sponheim.* Cressenbach: Schmittbach. 4 M.

VANDAL, A. *Louis XV et Elisabeth de Russie. Etude sur les Relations de la France et de la Russie au XVIII^e Siècle.* Paris: Pion. 8 fr.

ZUR GESCHICHTE DER STRASBURGER KAPITULATION V. 1681. Strassburg: Schultz. 2 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

ALOLAVE, E., et J. BOULARD. *La Lumière électrique, son Histoire, sa Production et son Emploi, etc.* Paris: Firmin-Didot.

BART, A. ce, u. M. WORONIN. *Beiträge zur Morphologie u. Physiologie der Pilze.* 5. Reihe. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Urtiere. Frankfurt-a-M: Winter. 6 M.

BEITRÄGE ZUR PALÄONTOLOGIE ÖSTERREICH-UNGARNS u. d. ORIENTA. Hrsg. v. E. v. Mojsisovics u. M. Neumayr. 2 Bd. 1. u. 2. Hft. Wien: Hüder. 26 M.

DOUBRAYA, S. *Ueb. Elektricität. Versuch einer neuen Darstellung der elektr. Grunderscheinungen.* 1. Thl. Prag: Slavik & Borovy. 2 M. 20 Pf.

EIMER, Th. *Untersuchungen üb. das Verhältnis der Menschen- und tierischen Ursachen, sowie zum Darwinismus.* Berlin: N. colai. 10 M.

GONNERMANN, W., u. L. RABENHORST. *Mycologia europea.* 7.-9. Lfg. Coburg: Niemann. 7 M. 50 Pf.

GRASSMANN, E. *Das Pflanzenleben od. die Physiologie der Pflanzen.* Stettin: Grassmann. 4 M. 80 Pf.

PHILOLOGY.

BIBLIOTHEK indogermanischer Grammatiken. 1. Bd. *Introduction to the Study of Language.* By B. Delbrück. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel. 1 M.

FRISCHBIER, H. *Preussisches Wörterbuch. Ost- u. westpreuss. Provinzialismen.* 1. Lfg. Berlin: Enslin. 2 M.

LÖNNROTT, E. *Suomalais-Ruotsalainen Sanakirja (Finlands-venäjän Léxicon).* Helsingfors: Edlund. 70s.

RICHTER, R. *Catulliana.* Leipzig: Hinrichs. 1 M. 20 Pf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BASQUE SUFFIX -K.

6 Norfolk Terrace, Bayswater, W.: Jan. 19, 1882.

Mr. van Eys imagines I have said that the suffix *k* is an ablative; and, when quoting my words in support of his assertion, takes great care to suppress those which follow the comma after the word *ablative*, and to replace them by a full stop. My words were (see ACADEMY, December 17, 1881):—

"The only way to understand how the same word may represent Latin *a me* in the first and *ego* in the second phrase consists in admitting that the suffix *k* is in both instances capable of being rendered by the ablative, although the Basques, with great propriety, call it *active*."

Now, between saying that a suffix is a Basque ablative and that a suffix is capable of being rendered by the so-called Latin "ablative" or represented by it, there is a difference which can only escape the person who did not scruple to suppress the word "active" in quoting my statement. The Basque suffix *k*, I repeat, is an active suffix, although capable of being rendered either by the Latin ablative or by the Latin nominative. As the criticism of Mr. van Eys bears not upon what I have said, but only upon what it suits him to make me say, I take a final leave of him with the wish that he may abandon the absurd supposition, contradicted by all the Basque dialects, either ancient or modern, that the suffix *k* is a remnant of an active participle.

L.-L. BONAPARTE.

Paris: Dec. 31, 1881.

Great as is Prince Bonaparte's authority in Basque matters, his hypothesis (ACADEMY, December 17, 1881, p. 707), which consists, if I mistake not, in considering the active singular nominative suffix *k* as an ablative, or rather as an instrumental suffix, appears to me to be neither justifiable nor to tend to any useful purpose. It has, it is true, the advantage of supporting the Prince's Basque verbal theory; but—as that theory has always appeared to me wholly inadmissible, inasmuch as it is not proved by the observation of material facts, demands too many and too complex morphological and phonetical phenomena for its explanation, and is founded on a metaphysical and imaginative basis—that consideration can have no weight with me in the argument.

As regards, however, the nominative *k*, Prince Bonaparte insists on the strange anomaly of regarding a Basque noun followed by *k* as representing at one time a nominative subject of a transitive verb, and, at another, an indirect regimen or an ablative. Such an "absurdity" cannot, and does not, exist in Basque. It is a mere hypothesis suggested by considering only the translation of the Basque phrase into a modern analytical European language. For a Basque, in both *nik eygina* and *nik egin dut*, *nik* has one and the same meaning, "I," "ego." Where an Englishman says "made by me," a Basque says "I thing-made," "ego factum" (and not "a me

factum"); just as, in the same manner, the Dravidian says *ndn kondā puli*, "the tiger I have killed," or "killed by me," "ego occisus tigris," as well as *ndn puligei kondān*, "I have killed the tiger," "ego tigridem occisi," in which two instances the same word *ndn* is employed, and in the same sense—viz., "I." We are dealing not with a morphological problem, but with a syntactical and functionary one.

I take this opportunity of rectifying a slight mistake in your report of the Americanist Congress at Madrid (ACADEMY, October 29, 1881, p. 330). My friend Padre F. Fita wrote that I spoke in support of his interpretation of the Siguenza inscription. I spoke in the session of September 28 but once, and with reference solely to the proposal for the erection of a Chair of Basque in the University of Madrid, which I energetically supported.

JULIEN VINSON.

CHAUCER'S "DRY SEA."

King's College, London: Jan. 22, 1882.

There has been, and is, much doubt as to what is meant by "the dry sea" in Chaucer's *Book of the Duchess*. A writer in the *Saturday Review* plausibly suggested the desert of the Great Sahara; and there are current several other suggestions of more or less value. But I am much inclined to think that the phrase may be best explained by a reference to Mandeville's *Travels*—a book that must have been thoroughly familiar to Chaucer—and to the account given by that veracious writer of *a sea of sand*. See Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps' edition of *The Voyage & Travail of Sir John Mandeville Kn.*, pp. 27, 28:—

"And he [Prest John] hath in his Lordscipes many grete marveyles. For in his Contree is the See that men clepen the Gravely See that is alle Gravelle & Sond with outen ony dropes of Watre; & it ebethe & flowethe in grete Wawes as other Sees don; & it is never stille ne in pes in no maner cesoun. And no man may passe that See be Navye ne be no maner of craft; and therfore may no man knowe what Lond is besond that See. And alle be it that it have no Watre, 3it men fynden there in & on the Bankes fulle gode Fissche of other maner of kynde & schappe thanne men fynden in ony other See; & thei ben of righte goode tast, and delicioys to maner mete."

Here is "a dry sea" with a vengeance. Surely this is what Chaucer means.

Mandeville seems to have derived his account of this remarkable phenomenon from Oderic of Portenau.

JOHN W. HALES.

MR. CUMMINGS'S "LIFE OF PURCELL."

9 Emilienstrasse, Leipzig: Jan. 14, 1882.

In Mr. Cummings's *Life of Purcell*, reviewed in the ACADEMY of the 7th inst., an unpleasant story about the composer's death is mentioned and combated. It was said that Mrs. Purcell objected to her husband's late hours, and took the strong, but not unprecedented, measure of keeping the door locked against him. She did this once too often, and Purcell caught a chill from which he died. Mr. Cummings has found little difficulty in showing a variety of improbabilities in the scandal, and he has given the evidence of friends in favour of Purcell's private character. But he has not succeeded in finding any direct proof of the happiness of his married life. Those who are careful of the memory of our great English master will, I think, be glad to read an incidental notice confirming Mr. Cummings's judgment, written by Wanley, the librarian to Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford, and to his successor, in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. It occurs in the first volume of the *Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum*, pp. 642, 643, where a cantata by Stradella

gives the garrulous librarian occasion to extol his patiate as follows:

"This Alessandro Stradella was, as I think, a Venetian, and was, in his time, one of the greatest Masters in Music that Italy had ever bred, with respect either to the Church, Stage, or Chamber. He excelled not only in Composition, but in an extraordinary hand, so as to be accounted the best Organist in Italy. He was a comely Person, and of an amorous nature. And finding a Baroness who was admired by the Heir of the Family of Cornaro (or Colonna, I remember not exactly which) to be a most beautiful personage, witty, airy, Mistress of an admirable Voice, and a professed Lover of Music, he instructed her therein, and she was so far improved by him, as to sing the best of any Woman in Italy. He undermined her other Adorer, and rendered himself so agreeable to her, as that at last she consented to run away with him to Genoa, where (soon after his coming) he was shot in the back by his revengeful Rival. . . . When Mr. Henry Purcell (who had only seen two or three of his Compositions) heard that Stradella was assassinated, & upon what account, he lamented him exceedingly; nay, so far as to declare, that he could have forgiven him any injury in that kind; which, those who remember how lovingly Mr. Purcell lived with his Wife (or, rather, what a loving Wife she proved to him) may understand without farther explication."

The friend's testimony may be somewhat weakened by the qualification in the closing sentence; it is, at all events, unambiguous as to the point at issue—namely, the behaviour of Mrs. Purcell.

REGINALD LANE POOLE.

[May not this passage be intended to bear a sarcastic interpretation?—ED. ACADEMY.]

"WYNBROWES" IN CAXTON'S "CHARLES THE GRETE."

Berlin, SW, Kleinbeerenstr. 7: Jan. 12, 1882.

In Caxton's "Charles the Grete" (p. 26 of Mr. Herrage's edition for the Early-English Text Society, 1880-81) we read that Charlemagne "had the eyen like a Lyon sparklyng lyke a cole by furous regarde, his wynbrowes grete." Mr. Herrage explains *wynbrowes* by "eyebrows" no doubt correctly, but he is wrong in adding, "Evidently a corruption of *eyenbrowes*." Caxton's *wynbrowes* answers to the German *wimpern*, whereas *eyebrows* corresponds with the German *augenbrauen*. New-High-German *wimper*, "eyelash," is a corruption of Middle-High-German *winbřd*, *wintbřd*, Old-High-German *wintbrdwa*, "eyelash," "eyebrow;" cf. also Middle-Low-German *winbrā*, "eyebrow." The Old-English form of the word was either **windbrēw* or **windbrā*. For the loss of the *d* cf. to answer, Old-English *andswarjan*; *gospel*, Old-English *godspell*; *lawn*, Middle-English *launde*; *lime*, Old-English *lind*; *to winnow*, Old-English *windwan*, &c. J. ZUPITZA.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, Jan. 30, 5 p.m. London Institution: "The Real Value of Mechanical Inventions to Civilisation," by Mr. Frederic Harrison.

7 p.m. Actuaries: "A Certain Method of Distributing the Surplus among the Assured, and the Construction of an Equitable Scale of Office Premiums with Reference thereto," by Mr. H. W. Manley.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Recent Advances in Photography," Cantor Lecture I., by Capt. Abney.

8.30 p.m. Geographical: "Across Iceland by the Springisandur Route," by Mr. Cuthbert E. Peck.

TUESDAY, Jan. 31, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Mechanism of the Senses," III., by Prof. J. G. Mokendre.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: "The Social and Physical Capacities of New Zealand for Tea and Silk Cultivation," by Mr. W. Cochran.

8 p.m. Civil Engineers: Discussion, "The Analysis of Portable Water."

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 7 p.m. Entomological.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Stained Glass Windows," by Mr. L. F. Day.

8 p.m. British Archaeological: "Stone Circles at Duloe, Cornwall," by Mr. G. W. Dymond; "The Excavations of a Roman Villa at Benissa," by Mr. W. Myers.

THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Cobras," by Prof. H. N. Moseley.

7 p.m. London Institution: "The Causation and Phenomena of Dreams," by Mr. James Sully.

8 p.m. Linnean: "The Medical Use of *Medicago uncinata*," by Mr. Otto Tepper; "Elephant Flukes," by Gen. Benson; "Botanical Sketch in Connexion with the Geological Features of New South Wales," by Mr. Robert D. Fitzgerald; "Observations on Animal Intelligence," by Mr. Otto Tepper.

8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3, 8 p.m. Philological: "Correction of English Spellings," by Mr. H. Vogin; "Points of English Grammar," by Mr. H. Sweet.

9 p.m. Royal Institution: "Action of Molecules, Free and Constrained, on Radiant Heat," by Prof. Tyndall.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Beethoven," by Prof. Pauer.

SCIENCE.

The Religions of India. By A. Barth. Authorised Translation, by the Rev. T. Wood. "Oriental Series." (Trübner.)

THE books hitherto written on the religion or religions of India have been distinguished by one of two predominant tendencies. The earliest treatises on the subject, written before the Vedas were generally accessible, naturally confined themselves entirely to the later forms of Hindūism. On the discovery of the earlier literature, the more general plan was to look upon it as the sole source of the later developments—to consider that to explain the Vedas, and what had grown out of the Vedas, was to explain the whole history of religious thought in India. From both these points of view Buddhism was of little importance. Modern Hindūism used to be considered altogether apart from it; and those who looked upon the Vedas, and especially upon the Rig-Veda, as the only really fundamental and important part of the problem, stopped in their researches at the period when Buddhism commenced. These two tendencies are still observable even in recent works. Prof. Monier Williams, in writing an account of "Indian Wisdom" in more than 500 pages, devotes less than thirty to the Vedas and only a few pages to Buddhism; and Prof. Max Müller, in his Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion as Illustrated by the Religions of India, confines his attention as regards India exclusively to the pre-Buddhist period, and almost exclusively to the Rig-Veda. In his opinion,

"the only original, the only important, period of Sanskrit literature which deserves to become the subject of earnest study far more than it is at present, is that period which preceded the rise of Buddhism."

It is inevitable that a third tendency should make itself felt. No explanation of the religion of India can possibly be finally accepted as accurate or complete in which the most influential religious movement which ever took place in India is ignored, and the greatest of India's sons is practically left out of the account. No scheme of the history of Indian religious beliefs can be rightly proportioned in which undue stress is laid upon any one phase of it, or in which the continuity of cause and effect through all the many centuries of that history is not adequately set forth.

It is this unparalleled continuity, persistency of belief in India which is really one of its most distinctive and most instructive characteristics. In no other civilised country in the world, even China itself not excepted, has the primeval human belief run so complete and so consistent a course, and lasted on so long

without yielding to any of those more modern forms of religion which have been founded by individual men. In this long history the Rig-Veda has preserved for us an invaluable record of a part, but only a part, of the religion of the Indian Aryans at an early, but by no means the earliest, stage in the development of their ideas. It gives us a picture of the more advanced views of certain classes; but before, around, and beneath those views there existed a whole legion of popular animistic superstitions which influenced, perhaps, more often and more deeply the daily lives of ordinary men, and of which the record must be sought elsewhere. At the very time when the hymns were being sung to the great gods the hearts of the people were being haunted by all kinds of petty fears; they were addicted to sorceries, incantations, perhaps even obscenities; and were seeking, by charms or by worship, to avert from themselves, or turn against their private foes, the anger of malignant spirits. As M. Barth very justly remarks, "a religion which, like that of the Rig-Veda, sees alongside of it practices like these, and refuses to adopt them, is in so far a moral religion." But we must not overlook the fact that the practices were there. And as the Vedic religion sank, or grew, into the ritualism of the Brāhmaṇas, the old animistic delusions still continued, though in ever-changing forms, perhaps, and in different details, to influence the masses of the people.

The conflict of opinions deepened as philosophy and the scepticism of common-sense, on the one hand, began to open the mental vision, and as the recognition of law, or of ancient custom, on the other, began to develop into emotional and ethical conceptions. These ideas found, no doubt, their most striking expression in Buddhism. But they began long before Buddhism arose, and they continued after it fell. Buddhism did not drop from heaven upon the plains of India, and then vanish as miraculously away. The long centuries of its power cannot be treated as a kind of cleft in Indian history, divided by sharp precipices from the past and from the future—a gap which may be jumped over with impunity. Those centuries of struggle between animism, ritualism, philosophy, and ethics—each of them powerful, during the whole period, within, as well as without, the Buddhist church—ended in the name of its Founder being no longer heard, and the yellow robes of the members of its Order being seen no more in the Valley of the Ganges. But it is only an adequate appreciation of that lengthened struggle which can afford the correct point of view from which accurately to understand the condition of the new order of things which followed upon it. A complete history of the religion of India—for, though manifold, it is essentially one—would not, therefore, lose sight in the Vedic times of the popular faith; in the description of later Hindūism it would not be content to enumerate the names and dates of the many sects and the many gods without attempting to estimate the origin and the force of the philosophical or ethical conceptions which gave them birth; and it would present a continuous picture in which the central struggle would fill a proportionate space.

It is in this respect that M. Barth's volume is especially welcome. It is, of course, not complete. It originally appeared as an article in an encyclopaedia—the *Encyclopédie des Sciences religieuses*; and it only purports to be a sketch, and to be more concerned with statement of facts than with speculative deductions. But in its statement of the facts as a whole it is more complete than any other single work accessible in English, though there are other works which are much more complete as regards particular periods. It makes some attempt also to preserve a due proportion in the treatment of the various parts, and to give for each period a completeness to the picture. While the deeper side of the later movements is brought out with much judgment and insight, the lower forms of the Vedic times receive not a little notice. "I am far from believing," says the author,

"that the Veda has taught us everything on the ancient, social, and religious condition of even Aryan India, or that everything there can be accounted for by reference to it. Outside of it I see room not only for superstitious belief, but for real popular religions, more or less distinct from that which we find in it; and on this point we shall arrive at more than one conclusion from the more profound study of the subsequent period."

It is fair to add that these words are taken from the Preface, and that in the body of the work itself this view is made more evident by the general mode of treatment than by any prominence that is given to a statement of what these popular religions actually were. But this opinion, nevertheless, dominates the representation which is given of the Vedic Hymns.

The least successful part of M. Barth's book, as might naturally be supposed in the case of a writer who looks at things from an especially Sanskrit standpoint, is that which deals with the great central struggle. The proportion is here inexact, the details not always reliable, and the judgments somewhat one-sided. A valuable feature of the work is a carefully selected bibliography, from which no important works in the previous literature of the subject seem to have been omitted. This last addition to Messrs. Trübner's "Oriental Series" is, therefore, not only a valuable manual of the religions of India, which marks a distinct step in the treatment of the subject, but also a useful work of reference.

T. W. RHYS DAVIDS.

MR. PATRICK GEDDES ON THE NATURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE "YELLOW CELLS" OF RADIOLARIANS AND COELENTERATES.

On Monday, January 16, a communication was read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh by Mr. Geddes, which not only sets at rest the vexed question as to the nature of these bodies, but presents us with an entirely new aspect of the economic inter-relations of the animal and the vegetable kingdoms.

Mr. Geddes' researches on animal chlorophyll paved the way to the present discovery. He had already proved that such animals as *Convoluta*, *Hydra*, and *Spongilla* vegetated by their own intrinsic chlorophyll; and he has now satisfactorily shown that certain Radiolarians and Coelenterates vegetate, as he terms it, "by proxy—by rearing copious crops of Algae

in their own tissues and profiting by their vital activities." Cienkowski and others had contended that the "yellow cells" in question were algae, for this reason, among others, that they continued to live and multiply long after the death of the animal. But, when Mr. Geddes set to work last October at the Naples Zoological Station, the whole subject was obscured by contradictions. After repeating the observations of Cienkowski on the Radiolarian yellow cells, he began an independent examination, which resulted in establishing their character as true algae. Not only is their mode of division thoroughly algal, but starch, as described by Haeckel, is invariably present. The cell-wall is of true vegetable cellulose, and the yellow colouring matter is the same as that of diatoms. In *Velella*, in sea-anemones, and in a Rhizostome Medusa (*Cassiopeia borbonica*), similar organisms were found. Alluding to the methods of examination, Mr. Geddes says:—

"The failures of former observers in obtaining these reactions (in which I at first shared) have been simply due to neglect of the ordinary botanical precautions. Such reactions will not succeed until the animal tissue has been preserved in alcohol and macerated for some hours in a weak solution of caustic potash. Then, after neutralising the alkali by means of dilute acetic acid, and adding a weak solution of iodine, followed by strong sulphuric acid, the presence of starch and cellulose can be successively demonstrated in the same preparation. Thus, then, the chemical composition, as well as the structure and mode of division, of these yellow cells are those of unicellular algae. I, therefore, propose for this alga the generic name of *Phylozoon*, and distinguish four species differing slightly in size, tint, mode of division, &c., to which the names of *P. radiolarium*, *P. siphonophorum*, *P. actiniarum*, and *P. medusarum*, according to their habitat, may be conveniently applied."

Then follows a long enquiry into the mode of life and functions of these organisms. Reminding us that the colourless cells of a plant share the starch formed by the green cells, Mr. Geddes urges that it is impossible to doubt that, when the vegetable cell dissolves its own starch, some must needs pass out by osmosis into the closely enveloping protoplasm of the surrounding animal cell, which possesses abundance of amylolytic ferment. Further, the nutritive functions of the animal gain by digesting the *Phylozoon* at its death. On the other hand, the carbonic acid and nitrogenous waste produced by the animal cell are necessities of life to the alga, which, in removing them, performs an intracellular renal function. Yet further, during the sunlight the alga constantly evolves nascent oxygen into the surrounding animal protoplasm,

"And thus we have foreign vegetable chlorophyll performing the respiratory functions of native animal haemoglobin, and the resemblance becomes closer when we bear in mind that haemoglobin frequently lies as a stationary deposit in certain tissues like the tongue of certain molluscs and the nerve-cord of *Aphrodite* and *Nemerteans*."

The details of the experiments and observations on which these statements are founded are of the highest interest, and the fertility of resource which directed them is as striking as the ingenuity shown in the interpretation of the phenomena.

"Thus, then, for a vegetable cell no more ideal existence can be imagined than that within the body of an animal cell of sufficient active vitality to manure it with abundance of carbonic anhydride and nitrogenous waste, yet of sufficient transparency to allow the free entrance of the necessary light. And conversely for an animal cell there can be no more ideal existence than to contain a sufficient number of vegetable cells, constantly removing its waste products, supplying it with starch and oxygen, and being digestible after death. . . . In short, we have here economic inter-relations of the animal and the vegetable world

reduced to the simplest and closest conceivable form."

That this is no mere case of parasitism is further proved by the fact that it is exactly those animals containing the algae which show exceptional success in the struggle for existence, instead of the weakened state to be found in the host of a parasite. They are not only far more abundant, but are capable of enduring greater hardships than their less fortunate allies.

To botanists, these investigations bear a very peculiar interest. No nearer analogue to this "consortism," if it may be called so, of the animal and the vegetable (algal) cell can be found than in that of the fungal and algal cells of the lichens. It is so apparent throughout that it is needless to enter into detailed comparison. One point in the analogy, however, strikes me as noteworthy. The young gono-phores of *Velella* which bud off from the parent colony start in life with a provision of *Phylozoon*. One cannot but be forcibly reminded by this of the function of the hymenial-gonidia of such lichens as *Dermatocarpon*, *Polyblasticum*, &c., as described by Prof. Stahl. The hymenial-gonidia, which are the offspring of the thallus-gonidia, are carried up in the formation of the apothecia, and are cast out along with the spores. Falling in the same neighbourhood, the spores, on germinating, enclose with their filaments the hymenial-gonidia, which ultimately become the thallus-gonidia of the new lichen. The fact that among these animals the most closely allied to each other morphologically differ thus widely physiologically, bears comparison with the near relations of the fungal parts of the lichens with the other ascomycetous fungi.

Mr. Geddes' able essay on "Insectivorous Plants" in the last volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*; his original investigations into the function of the chlorophyll of the green Planarians; and, lastly, these researches, present us with three distinct aspects of the economic relations between plants and animals. For bringing forward the two latter, Mr. Geddes can hardly be sufficiently thanked by biologists.

GEORGE MURRAY.

O B I T U A R Y.

M. THUROT.

GREEK learning in France sustains no slight loss by the death (on the 17th of this month) of M. Charles Thurot, of the Institut, following so close upon that of M. Ch. Graux, announced in the ACADEMY of last week. A nephew of the François Thurot who, at the beginning of this century, did so much to revive classical studies in France when the Revolution had all but swept away the old learning, Charles Thurot was, like his uncle, a teacher, and a teacher of rare capacity and excellence. After serving as professor at sundry provincial colleges—at Pau, Reims, Besançon, Clermont—he became, in 1861, professor at the Ecole Normale, where he worked and taught till the final moment, when a sudden attack of a malady from which he had long suffered carried him off at the age of sixty-two. Thurot was all his life a zealous student, and as a Greek scholar claims a high place among the best of our time. His versatility was such that, besides being a recognised authority in Aristotelian criticism, he was able to write an admirable monograph on the educational system in the mediaeval University of Paris, and, during the latter years of his life, he even commenced a great work on the history of French pronunciation. Notwithstanding this variety of interests, however, he was the most thorough and accurate of men, conscientiously scrupulous about details, with a horror of anything that

savoured of pretence or sciolism. He accordingly welcomed the scientific movement which a younger generation of scholars started some fifteen years ago, and was one of the first contributors to the *Revue critique*, just as recently he lent a helping hand to the *Revue de Philologie*. An unostentatious kindness and generosity of nature made him ever ready to assist other labourers in the field of learning; and there are many who have reason to say that in Thurot they have lost one of the best and most sincere of friends.

I. BYWATER.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ARABIC NUMERALS.

I HAVE recently come upon a clue which may possibly lead to the discovery of the missing link in the history of the ciphers which we know by the name of the Arabic Numerals.

These ciphers were introduced by the Arabs into Spain, whence, during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, they spread over Europe. They are plainly identical with the Gobar or "dust" ciphers of the Arabs, which are found in the tenth-century MS. written at Shiraz, in Persia. According to the Arab tradition, they came originally from India, and a comparison of the Indian numerals in their tenth-century forms with the Gobar ciphers shows this tradition to be correct.

The foregoing results were established by Woepcke in his *Mémoire sur la Propagation des Chiffres Indiens*, which was published in 1863, and they have been confirmed by the subsequent researches of Cantor and Friedlein. But the source from which the Indian ciphers were obtained has hitherto been regarded as an unsolved problem. Analogy suggests an alphabetic origin; either the first ten letters of some alphabet being used as numerical signs, as in Greek or Hebrew, or the initial letters of the words denoting the numbers being similarly employed. This last hypothesis was that adopted by Woepcke, who attempted to explain the Gobar ciphers as the initial letters of the Sanskrit numeral words from one to ten—*eka*, *dva*, *tri*, *chatur*, *panchan*, *shash*, *saptan*, *ashan*, *navan*, *dasan*. He bases his argument on the old Indo-Pali alphabet, as exhibited in the fourth-century Gupta inscription from Girnar.

The epigraphic materials at Woepcke's disposal were obviously inadequate, and recent researches have shown that his theory is untenable. The ancient Kawi or Javanese ciphers have now been recovered by Cohen-Stuart (see his *Kawi Oorkonden*) from an inscription of the year 841 A.D.; and these Kawi numerals have been shown by Dr. Burnell to be modifications of the ciphers used in the inscriptions of the Vengi dynasty, which probably belong to the fourth or fifth century A.D. These, again, can be traced to the numerical signs employed in the inscriptions of the Western Caves, which are assigned to the first centuries of our era. When these primitive forms of the Arabic numerals are compared with the letters of the old Devanagari or Indo-Pali alphabet, as exhibited in the inscriptions of Asoka (250 B.C.), or in the subsequent inscriptions of the Kaniska and Gupta dynasties, it becomes manifest that Woepcke's theory breaks down, there being no appreciable resemblance between the Cave numerals and the contemporary Indo-Pali letters, whether those letters be taken in their alphabetic order or as the initials of the numeral words.

This, briefly stated, is the present condition of the problem. None of the Devanagari alphabets supplying the required prototypes, it seemed desirable to undertake a careful examination of all other possible sources from which the ciphers might have been obtained.

It is hardly necessary to state that the

Edicts of Asoka, with one exception, are written in the Indo-Pali alphabet, which subsequently became the parent of all the existing alphabets of India. But on a rock at Kapur-di-giri, west of the Indus, on the very frontier of Afghanistan, there is engraved a copy of the Edicts written in a totally different character, which may be styled the Ariano-Pali, or Indo-Bactrian, alphabet. This, as Mr. E. Thomas has proved, is an alphabet of the Pehlevi type, and ultimately of Aramean origin. It is best known from the Kapur-di-giri inscription, but it is also employed on coins and inscriptions of the Bactrian and Indo-Scythian princes from the time of Asoka (250 B.C.) down to the year 79 A.D., when it finally becomes extinct. It is from this alphabet—the early alphabet of Bochara, Afghanistan, and the Punjab—that the Arabic numerals may, as I venture to think, have been derived.

I first attempted to reconstruct the probable primitive order of this alphabet, imagining that the first ten letters might possibly correspond to the ten ciphers. This attempt manifestly failed, since the Cave cipher for "five" was found to be identical in form with the Indo-Bactrian *p*, and in no known alphabet is *p* the fifth letter. But since *p* is the initial of the Sanskrit *panchan*, "five," it seemed possible that, if Woepcke's original hypothesis were to be tested by the Indo-Bactrian instead of by the Indo-Pali alphabet, it might yield the long-sought solution of the problem. Further investigations have so far confirmed this conjecture that I now venture to submit it to the judgment of Indian epigraphists.

The identity in form of the Cave cipher for 5, and the Indo-Bactrian *p*, is so absolute as to leave nothing to be desired. The case of the 4 is, perhaps, even more convincing, as the forms are more complicated, and therefore a merely accidental similarity is less likely. In Sanskrit, "four" is *chatur*, and the Cave cipher for 4 closely resembles the Indo-Bactrian character for *ch*, and is almost undistinguishable from the slightly differentiated character which stands for the almost undistinguishable sound *chh*. So far, the agreement is more than sufficient. "Six" and "seven" are *sas* and *saptan* in Sanskrit, and here again the Cave ciphers for 6 and 7 correspond very tolerably in form with the two Indo-Bactrian sibilants *s* and *s*. Here our first difficulty arises, as the sibilants are apparently interchanged. The difficulty is, perhaps, not so formidable as it appears, since the interchange of sibilants is a well-known feature of the North-Western dialect. Thus, if we compare the Kapur-di-giri version of the Edicts with the version on the rock at Khalsi, only 400 miles to the south-east, we find that in corresponding words the Khalsi *s* is represented at Kapur-di-giri by either *s*, *s*, or *s*. There are half-a-dozen instances in the fourth Edict alone. The interchanges of sibilants may, therefore, probably be explained as a mere dialectic difference.

The origin of the ciphers for 8, 9, and 10 is not so obvious, but it seems not impossible to refer the cipher for 8 to the conjectural ligature *as*, for *ashan*, "eight"; that for 9 to *n*, the initial of *navan*, "nine"; and the cipher for 10, which is found in a Punjab inscription, written in the Indo-Bactrian alphabet during the reign of Kaniska, to *d*, the initial of *dasan*, "ten."

The signs for 1, 2, and 3 are of more doubtful origin. In the Cave inscriptions, these numbers are denoted by *—* *—* *—*, from which the curved Vengi symbols were manifestly obtained. It seems possible that the Kawi and Devanagari ciphers may have come from the same source, though till intermediate forms are discovered it is impossible to speak positively. But as in the inscriptions of Asoka the numbers 4 and 5 are expressed by *|||* and *||||*, a notation subsequently superseded by the initials of the

words *chatur*, "four," and *panchan*, "five," it is not impossible that this method of acrologic notation may have received a further extension; so that the ciphers 1, 2, and 3 may have been derived from the initial letters of *eka*, *dva*, and *tri*, to which they bear some resemblance. Probably, the question can only be settled absolutely by the discovery of transitional forms for these three ciphers.

I may add that in the Cave inscriptions the higher numbers are also denoted by symbols which appear to be of alphabetic origin. The initials of the numeral words would not be available, having been already employed to denote the lower numbers. Hence the first unappropriated consonant seems to have been selected, at least in some instances. Thus the sign for 70 agrees precisely in form with the cerebral *t* of the Indo-Bactrian alphabet. In Sanskrit "seventy" is *saptati*. The *s* having been already used to denote 7, and the *p* for 5, it would seem that the next available letter was taken to denote 70. In like manner the symbol for 60 resembles the dental *t*, the first letter not already used in the word *sasti*, "sixty." Such a rule in the choice of numeral symbols would, doubtless, be an aid to memory.

The Arabic Ciphers.							Letters of the Indo-Bactrian Alphabet.	
European.	Jobar.	Indian.	Sec. XIV.	Sec. XII.	Sec. X.	Sec. V.	Sec. I. A.D.	
				Sec. X.				Sec. II. B.C.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	—
4	8	9	8	8	8	8	8	—
5	9	9	4	4	4	4	4	—
6	6	8	5	5	5	5	5	—
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	—
8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	—
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The above table exhibits the chief stages in the history of the Arabic numerals according to the foregoing hypothesis. The first column shows the ciphers of the fourteenth century, when they had practically assumed their present forms. The second column gives the earliest European forms, from MSS. of the twelfth century. The Gobar numerals of the Arabs come next (col. 3). The three following columns contain the Indian ciphers of the tenth, fifth, and first centuries, and are followed by the suggested alphabetic prototypes taken from the Indo-Bactrian coins and inscriptions of the second and first centuries B.C. The table has been compiled from the forms given by Wattenbach, Woepcke, Friedlein, Burnell, and in the *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*.

ISAAC TAYLOR.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

MR. HENRY COLE has sent home to the Church Missionary Society some interesting notes on his agricultural operations at Mpwapwa, in East Central Africa, in the course of which he refers to an excursion to Kongwa, previously unvisited by Europeans. Scarcity of food at Mpwapwa compelled both himself and the natives to obtain supplies from Kongwa, not because it is a more fertile locality, but because caravans do not go there. It lies at the foot of very high hills, some ten miles from Mpwapwa, and far from any caravan road. On the way, some beautiful vale and mountain scenery presented itself to the view, but the country was untenanted save by birds and wild beasts. At Kongwa, as soon as the object of their visit was known, Mr. Cole and his companion were well received by the inhabitants, many of whom had never seen a white man before.

DURING his recent journey through Makuan-land, the unexplored region lying between Masasi and Mozambique, the Rev. Chauncy Maples, of the Universities' Mission, advanced as far as Meto, which is situated in about S. lat. 13° 25', E. long. 37° 58', six miles beyond the Mteplesi River. The cowardice of his native followers prevented him from continuing his journey to Mozambique, and he thus lost the opportunity of visiting a reported snow-capped mountain about half-way on the road. According to information which he obtained at Meto, this mountain is called Iراتی, and is about 130 miles distant to the south-southeast, and its white peak is visible from that town in very clear weather; in the hot season it is said to appear in the summit, and the melted snow rushes down in torrents into the valleys below. Mr. Maples suggests that this isolated snow-mountain may form one of a chain of lofty peaks, of which only Kilima-Ndjaro and Mount Kenia are at present known to us, but which may extend far into Somáli-land on the north. We may perhaps hope that Mr. H. E. O'Neill—Capt. Elton's successor at Mozambique—who has already shown himself determined to take up the exploration of this neglected region, will find an opportunity for testing the accuracy of the report.

FROM Brisbane we learn that the party which has for some time been engaged in exploring the northern part of Queensland has returned to Cooktown. They have met with but few minerals during their journey, but have found country well adapted for sugar cultivation and other agricultural purposes. They appear to have encountered some hostility on the part of the natives at Princess Charlotte Bay and the McIver River.

M. MIZON, who was sent out some time back to take charge of one of M. Savorgnan de Brazza's stations in Western Equatorial Africa, arrived at Franceville, the station on the Upper Ogowé, on September 22. He was at once to continue his journey, and to join M. de Brazza, who has been engaged in founding a third station on the River Alima, which he discovered in his first expedition, and in his second proved to be an affluent of the Congo.

PROF. GRÖBLI, of Zürich, accompanied only by the guide Salomon Zweifel, ascended the Tödi on December 31. He has been blamed in the Swiss press for adventuring upon so dangerous a piece of work at such a time of the year, with only one companion.

THE *Handelszeitung* of St. Gallen reports that Dr. Konrad Keller, Professor of Zoology in the University of Zürich, has undertaken a scientific exploration to the shores of the Red Sea, at the instance of the East Swiss Geographical-Commercial Society. He will be

absent for some months; and in addition to his specific object—the study of the animal life of the sea—he is charged with the compilation of a report upon the neighbourhood in its geographical, ethnographical, and commercial aspects.

THE January number of Petermann's *Mittheilungen* contains a geological map of Western Africa by Dr. Lenz, based in a large measure upon that explorer's own researches, as well as a map of Wrangel Land. Herr Schuyer furnishes some further particulars of his trip to the Galla country to the south of Fadassi. There can be no doubt that African geography will become largely indebted to this Dutch explorer, although in this particular instance he failed in accomplishing all that he had proposed to himself, owing to the hostile attitude of the Gallas. Even this trip, short as it was, has let in a flood of light upon the region drained by the Dedessa and the upper Sobat. On the possible value of the results of the journey which Herr Schuyer is now undertaking to the Victoria Nyanza, we said something last week.

WITH the present month the French Geographical Society have made a change in regard to the publication of their *Bulletin*, which has hitherto appeared a long time after its date. In future it will be divided into two parts, one of which will be issued quarterly, and contain maps, memoirs, and documents of any length; while the other will be published twice a month during the session, under the title of *Comptes-rendu des Séances*.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The Nature of Meteorites.—The extraordinary views put forth some time ago by Dr. Hahn as to the presence of organic structures in meteorites have met with ample refutation in the shape of a Memoir, by Prof. Carl Vogt, recently presented to the French Academy of Sciences by M. Daubrée. The author affirms, after a searching study of the subject, that Dr. Hahn has no foundation whatever for his conclusions; that all the pretended organic structures are purely inorganic; and that in no single case do they present the microscopic structure of the organisms for which they have been mistaken—such as crinoids, corals, and sponges.

MISS C. E. HOPLEY has, it is well known, been for a long time collecting information respecting the Ophidians. The result of her labours will shortly be given to the world in a work to be published by Messrs. Griffith and Farran, which will be illustrated with coloured and other pictures by Mr. A. S. Elwes, mostly from nature. In it popular errors and prejudices are traced to their sources, and the serpent is presented to the reader from a zoological point of view, divested of prejudices and superstition. Original matter from personal observation enters largely into the work, and the great utility of zoological gardens and museums will be seen.

AN international congress of ethnologists is to be opened at Geneva on April 2, divided into the seven following sections:—Origin and migration of peoples; ethnology; descriptive ethnography; theoretical ethnography; manners and customs; political ethnography; international regulations.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

BROTHER H. A. JÄSCHKE, of Herrnhuth, has finished the Tibetan-English dictionary on which he has been engaged, on behalf of the India Office, for the past eight years. He was one of the party who founded the Moravian mission at Kyelang, in the northern extremity

of British Lahaul, in 1853. This mission still exists; and an interesting account of it may be found in the late Andrew Wilson's *Abode of Snow*. Brother Jäschke himself returned to Europe in 1868. He has before issued several works on Tibetan, notably a grammar and a romanised dictionary, which were auto-lithographed at the mission station of Kyelang. The full title of his new work is "A Tibetan-English Dictionary, with special reference to the prevailing Dialects. To which is added an English-Tibetan Vocabulary." We hope to give shortly an adequate notice of this important contribution to Oriental philology.

ONE of the resolutions passed by the Semitic section of the Oriental Congress at Berlin last September was to urge the publication of the photographs of the remains of Persepolis, taken by Dr. F. Stolze in the summer of 1878, in company with Dr. Andreas. Messrs. Asher and Co., of Berlin and London, have now undertaken to carry this resolution into effect. They propose to issue these photographs, numbering 150 in all, in two large folio volumes, edited, with notes, by Prof. Th. Nöldeke. The first volume will illustrate the sculptures and inscriptions on the palaces of Xerxes, Artaxerxes Ochus, and Darius at Persepolis, and on the Hall of a Hundred Columns. In the second volume will be given the tomb of Darius at Istakhr, the tomb of Cyrus at Pasargadæ, as well as the monuments and inscriptions of the Sasanidae to be found at these two places and at Shahpur. The first volume will appear in April of this year, the second in October. Up to March 15, the price to subscribers will be £10 for each volume.

WE learn from the *Nation* that Tsai Sih Yung, an attaché of the Chinese legation at Washington, has prepared a translation into Chinese of the Constitution of the United States, together with an elaborate Commentary. The work, which obtained the entire approval of Prof. Williams, of Yale College, has been officially forwarded to Pekin, where it has won for its author the title of *tajen*, or scholar of the third (the highest) degree.

THE publication of texts goes on apace in Germany—so fast, indeed, that the same work not unfrequently appears in more than one edition. A new series is announced by Herr Max Niemeyer, of Halle, under the title of "Altdeutsche Bibliothek," edited by Prof. Hermann Paul, of Freiburg. The first volume will consist of the poems of Walther von der Vogelweide, edited by Prof. Paul himself. There will shortly follow the *Heiland*, by O. Behaghel; *Otfried's Evangelienbuch*, by R. Kögel; *Reinhard Fuchs*, by K. Reissenberger; *Gudrun*, by Barend Symons; the works of Hartmann von Aue, by Prof. Paul; *Tristan*, also by Prof. Paul; *Meier Helmbræht*, by W. Braune; *Reineke Vos*, by Fr. Pries. Each volume will give a carefully revised text, with a short introduction upon the literary importance of the book. The price will be such as to bring books many of which are now rare within the reach of all.

M. PAUL GIRARD, a former pupil at the school of Athens, read theses on the two following subjects for his degree of Docteur ès Lettres at the Sorbonne:—the *Locri Opuntii*; the *Asclepiion* at Athens, according to the latest discoveries.

THE *Monatsschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judenthums* for January opens with the beginning of a new series of Karaite studies by Dr. Frankl (now joint-editor with Dr. Grätz). To wait any longer for the catalogue of the Firkowitch MSS. seemed inexpedient, on account of the misleading statements which abound in the first part of Fürst's *Geschichte des Karäerthums*. For the centre of these new studies Dr. Frankl takes the *Eshkol hakkofer* of

Yehuda Hadassi, written at Constantinople in 1148. Dr. Grätz discusses some points in the topography of Palestine according to Josephus and Pliny. Dr. Frankl publishes some documents concerning Moses Mendelssohn, the friend of Lessing; and Dr. Landsberger communicates facts relative to the history of the Jews in Brandenburg about the middle of the fifteenth century. In the preceding numbers, we may call attention to Dr. Grätz's historical article on "Jullos the Patriarch," from whom Origen states that he had gained information on various points of Biblical scholarship. The "Jullos," or Villel, referred to must be the son of the patriarch Gamaliel II., and brother of the subsequent patriarch, Judah II. Dr. Grätz also writes in the November number on Agrippa II. and the condition of the Jews after the fall of Jerusalem, and on the Jewish stone sarcophagi in Palestine.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Tuesday, Jan. 10.)

GEN. PITT-RIVERS, President, in the Chair.—Mr. Bryce-Wright exhibited a series of sixteen portraits of the Incas, copied from the originals in the Temple of the Sun.—Mr. Worthington G. Smith exhibited some stone implements from the Northeast of London.—Gen. Pitt-Rivers read a paper on "The Entrenchments of the Yorkshire Wolds and Excavations in the Earthwork called Danes' Dyke at Flamborough." At Danes' Dyke the author had found flints and flint-flakes, clearly proving that the constructors and defenders of the earthwork used flint, and lived not later than the Bronze period. The whole district was the scene of the operations of a people much earlier than the Danes, and therefore the term Danes' Dyke was a misnomer.—In the absence of the author, the Director read a paper by Mr. J. R. Mortimer on "The Discovery of Ancient Dwellings on the Yorkshire Wolds."

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—(Thursday, Jan. 19.)

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., President, in the Chair.—The President read a paper on a hoard of Roman coins found near Nuneaton some time ago. Many pieces having been dispersed at the time that the urn in which they were deposited was dug up, only thirty-nine coins came into Mr. Evans's hands. These all consisted of the *denarii* class, and extended from the reign of Vespasian to that of Marcus Aurelius. The coin to which the latest date could be assigned was struck in the twentieth tribunitian year of Aurelius, A.D. 116, the date at which the hoard must have been concealed. The district in which these pieces were found was fairly peopled in Roman times, the station of Manduessedum, now Mancetter, not being far off. Although the number of coins examined is small, there are among them several rare and new varieties.—Dr. Aquilla Smith communicated a paper on the Irish coins of Richard III., in which he brought to light some very important Proclamations and Orders of Council relating to the coinage of Ireland during that reign. These documents were discovered by Dr. Smith in the Record Office at Dublin. The special point in them was the establishing, in the first year of the reign of Richard III., a new coinage for Ireland of a different type and standard to that then in circulation, which was after the type of the English coinage, but of a much lower and debased standard. Besides that, the number of forgeries was so great that the coinage became almost valueless. Dr. Smith gave an account of the new coinage issued in compliance with these Proclamations and Orders. It appears that the first mint to put the Acts into force was that of Drogheda, which was shortly afterwards followed by those of Dublin and Waterford, these last towns becoming in a short time the only legitimate places of issue.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—(Monday, Jan. 23.)

SIR H. C. RAWLINSON, V.P., in the Chair.—A paper was read from Mr. E. Thomas on "Arab Voyages to India during the Ninth Century A.D."

The decipherment of a Nagari legend, containing the word *Valaratja*, on certain Arakan coins suggested a new and unexpected explanation of the title *Balhara* used by the Arab merchants who visited India at that period. There can be little doubt that this name is the same as Barā Rāi, meaning Lord Paramount. The sway of the Balhara must at this period have covered all the outlets of the Ganges, their chief capital being Monghyr. Mr. Thomas pointed out that it was an error to identify Djor or Djoz with Al-Iuz or Gujarat.—Mr. Ramsay contributed a paper on "Recent Researches in Phrygia," in which, with some modification, he supported the views previously advanced by M. Perrot.

FINE ART.

The Avon from Naseby to Tewkesbury.
Etchings by Heywood Sumner. (Seeley & Co.)

THERE is a special charm in a series of pictures which, in their choice of subjects, follow the course of some English river in all its windings, growing as it passes on from valley to plain and from village to town. The presence of the same quiet stream gives unity to the group of subjects, while endless variety is to be found in its course—from its mirror-like, sky-reflecting surface as it glides along in open country between low banks, its masses of inky blackness as it flows under groups of over-shadowing trees, or its clear, sharp reflections as it passes the walls of some old castle or country church. Mr. Heywood Sumner, in his series of Avon etchings, has caught with great skill and artistic taste many of these richly varied effects. Even in those plates where the Avon itself does not appear, there is generally something brought out in the character of the slopes or foliage which suggests the not far-off presence of the stream.

The series, as a whole, aims, and for the most part with great success, at reproducing those rapidly fleeting effects of light and shade, moving cloud and changing sky, which the quick needle of the etcher can so often catch when any slower and more laborious process must have let them slip. Some of the cloud effects are most admirable, especially the plates of Bidsford Bridge, Stoneleigh Park, and Black-down Poplars. The last plate is a very masterly one; the two tall poplars which form the chief motive of the picture, standing up strong and dark against the sky, are drawn with great care and obvious truthfulness, and their scanty leafage is very skilfully indicated. The drawing of tree forms is very good in all the plates; those of Stanford and Charlecote Parks are especially worthy of study from the great care and faithfulness with which Mr. Sumner has rendered the complicated interlacings and subtle foreshortenings of the branches of great trees in their April nakedness. Some of the atmospheric effects are very clever—such as the distant view of Tewkesbury, with the great Norman tower of the abbey church, and the long slope of Bredon Hill, dark against a luminous evening sky, while a low-lying white mist rises from the flooded meadows, and forms a thin veiling line along the ground.

Several of the plates represent street scenes or views of buildings—subjects which are specially difficult to treat successfully. If they are done by an architect, he knows too

much, and consequently sees too much, and tries to put unimportant detail into his picture—an attempt fatal to breadth of effect. An ordinary artist, on the other hand, from technical ignorance of styles and details, fails to see aright, and so misses the distinguishing character of the building he is trying to represent. Mr. Heywood Sumner appears to have attained to the happy mean of knowledge on this point, and succeeded in giving the architectural features with sufficient truthfulness, without spoiling the general effectiveness and breadth of his picture. The east view of the abbey church of Tewkesbury is a good example of this; and so is the plate of the picturesque old gate-chapel at Warwick—a fine subject, and well brought out, with broad masses of light and shade.

One or two of the plates are not etched, but are pure dry-point work; these are not the most successful. The dry-point, except in the hands of a few artists whose peculiar style it suits, is generally more fitted for touching up or giving "glazes" to a bitten plate than as a means for producing all the lines.

Mr. Heywood Sumner's work, on the whole, deserves very high praise, and cannot fail to be a source of great pleasure to the rapidly increasing number of people who understand and appreciate the art of the "peintre graveur."

J. HENRY MIDDLETON.

THE UFFIZI GALLERY AT FLORENCE.

THE Commissioners appointed to examine the works of art deposited and neglected for so many years in the magazines of the Uffizi have completed their labours, and have set aside a large number of pictures for permanent exhibition. To make room for these, it has been necessary to remove the drawings of the Old Masters and the tapestries which occupied the long winding galleries between the Uffizi and the Pitti Palace. The prints are to remain where they now are; the drawings have been arranged chronologically, and with much taste, by Signor Nerino Ferri in three handsome, well-lighted rooms which they occupied many years ago; what is to be done with the tapestries is not yet decided. One thousand three hundred portraits are now placed in the long gallery over the Ponte Vecchio and in the passages beyond. These represent the earlier and later Medicis, and are arranged chronologically with their wives and families. There are also portraits of Popes, of Sovereigns and Princes, of native and foreign nobles, and of eminent men of different nationalities, including the series formerly in the gallery above, most of which look apocryphal.

Such a collection of historic portraits is undoubtedly interesting, but they have, in a few instances only, any merit as works of art. The Court painters appear to have been the worst which could be selected. As examples of costume these pictures are instructive, and in some cases amusing. The steady decline of taste in dress after the first half of the *cinquecento* is very apparent. The Grand Dukes of the House of Lorraine are remarkable in a double sense: they must have been the plainest men in Europe, and the dress of the time was so unfortunate that they all look like footmen in gay liveries rather than sovereign princes. The four portraits by Sir Peter Lely purchased by Cosimo, Prince of Tuscany, when in London, are in the collection, as well as portraits of James III. and his sister as

children, in a picture by Largillière. These establish the fact that the artists employed by the English Court were incomparably superior to those who painted at the same time in Tuscany.

Other pictures have been selected which represent festivals, games, and processions, which are interesting as illustrations of manners and customs; and, besides these, there are some altar-pieces and smaller panels, by artists of eminence, which are all in bad condition at present, but may be put into better order by careful restoration.

It was hoped that the Municipality would grant the use of some very suitable rooms in the upper story of the Palazzo Vecchio, but it appears that these are to be appropriated to a municipal museum. It will therefore be necessary to extend the Florence Gallery in some other way.

To English people the most interesting addition to the contents of the galleries may fairly be considered the three portraits of Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. Millais, and Mr. Watts. We must feel truly grateful to these Academicians for lifting the English school out of the slough of despond which it has so long occupied in Florence, represented as it has been by a few flimsy, ill-drawn portraits, one alone saving its credit—that by Sir Joshua Reynolds, although even that is not equal to his reputation. From occupying the last place, with this one exception, when compared with other modern schools, it is not an exaggeration to say that these portraits have raised the British school into the first rank.

The Florence collection represents at least 400 years of artistic succession, most of the portraits being painted by the artists themselves. It is a remarkable circumstance that, with few exceptions, they are inferior to their reputations. The only painter perfectly free from what may be *mauvaise honte* is a woman—Madame Vigée le Brun, who has painted her portrait with charming *sang-froid*. Time and the operations of restorers have destroyed the general effect of the portraits of the Old Masters: the heads are distinct, whether well or ill painted, but the costumes are dingy or black. It appears that all the modern artists who have contributed their portraits have felt depressed by these circumstances; and they have almost invariably represented themselves in black dresses, illuminated by no ray of the intense light which is concentrated on the heads. We have had enough of this untruthful convention in England, but the three portraits which have lately arrived are free from it. It may be anticipated that they will not be placed among the pictures of the Old Masters, but that a new room will be provided, where modern artists may compete with each other on fair terms, unoppressed by a fanciful necessity of toning down their work till it resembles the effects produced by time and by decay.

If we compare these excellent pictures with portraits in other parts of the same galleries which are better preserved than those of the artists, an impression is made which it is not disrespectful to mention. The portraits of the great masters are manifestly influenced by their habits as mural painters or as men who lived when mural painting flourished. Thus, whether they were painted with the minute finish of the early Italians and Flemings, or with the breadth and *impasto* of the later Venetians, we find them invariably monumental in style. It is not surprising that modern portraits, painted under different conditions and free from similar influences, should present notable differences of treatment. Assuming that it would be desirable in special cases to paint portraits on the principles of the Old Masters, it may be worth while to enquire whether it is possible to restore, or to replace,

the conditions under which they painted. It may be considered hopeless that England should ever become a home of monumental art; thus artists are likely to continue to paint for exhibitions and private collections in which their pictures are shown under conditions which are absolutely the reverse of those which prevailed when mural painting was in the ascendant. If, instead of the usual jumble of little and big pictures of every class in public exhibitions, having no relation to each other in size or subject, some attention could be paid to scale, so that on the same wall there might be gathered together historic pictures and portraits only, the results would be something not far removed from the effect of mural painting, and an opportunity of contrast and comparison would be given which might be equally beneficial to the artist and to the public taste. Greatness of manner and breadth of chiaroscuro might be developed; and the portraits, whether head-size, kitkat, or half-length, would look better than when placed with a village festival on one side, a storm at sea on the other, and a flaming sunset overhead, as may now be the case.

CHARLES HEATH WILSON.

"RESTORATION" IN ITALY.

At a committee meeting of the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings held on January 13, at 9 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, the question of promulgating in Italy the principles of the society was discussed.

Great as has been the injury done to buildings and other works of art in Italy by centuries of neglect, the recent passion for renovation is still more fatal. A fresco may be much damaged by lamp-smoke or other injuries, but there is at least something of it left; while so-called "restoration" generally leaves absolutely nothing of the old painting visible. The coarse modern *tempera* paintings on the walls of the Cappella Bardi in Santa Croce, Florence, are a very poor consolation for the destruction of some of Giotto's best fresco work. The horrible way in which Santa Maria Novella was stripped a few years ago of the best part of its fine fifteenth-century fittings (see the *South Kensington Museum*), the repainting of the Bargello Chapel frescoes, including Dante's portrait, and the renovation of the whole palace in the most glaring cockney-Gothic style are some instances in one city only. The Bigallo is now in the hands of the restorers, and will soon come out "as good as new." Even the church of San Spirito, one of Filippo Brunelleschi's finest works, is now threatened.

It was decided that the committee of the society should communicate with friends in Italy with the view of getting some articles published on the subject in that country. The matter is a difficult one, as the Italians are pardonably jealous of any foreign interference, and are only too glad to be able to throw in our teeth such acts of vandalism as the destruction of the west end of St. Albans or the impending rebuilding of Magdalen Bridge at Oxford.

OBITUARY.

SIR DANIEL MACNEE, P.R.S.A.

SIR DANIEL MACNEE, whose death was briefly announced in the ACADEMY last week, was born in 1806 at Fintry, in Stirlingshire. His father died when he was very young, and his family removed to Glasgow, where the lad was educated, and, at the age of thirteen, apprenticed for four years to John Knox, a local artist of some repute, under whom Horatio Maculloch and William Leitch, the water-colourist, were studying at the same time. He then worked as a lithographer for a year, and afterwards,

along with Maculloch, was engaged at Cumnock painting the plane-wood snuff-boxes for which the town was then celebrated, and in Edinburgh, making designs and colouring prints for Lizars, the well-known engraver. While in Edinburgh he studied in the "Trustees' Academy," which has been the Alma Mater of so many of the best Scottish painters; and by 1829 he had gained some popularity by his independent works, and was one of the twenty-four Associates of the Royal Institution who then made a successful application to be admitted members of the Scottish Academy, which had been started three years before. His early pictures were mainly figure-pieces, like "The Harvest Cart," "The Peat Sledge," and "Going to Market," but he gradually confined himself more exclusively to portraiture, and he soon returned to Glasgow, where he found a wide field for the exercise of his art. As a portrait-painter he was distinctly one of the school of the last generation, never attempting to turn his works into pictures by picturesque and elaborate treatment of dress and accessories, but concentrating his full force upon the face, in which, in his best works, he attained delicate expression of flesh and excellent truth of likeness. Among his most successful subjects may be mentioned "Dr. Wardlaw," which obtained a gold medal at the Paris International Exhibition of 1855; "Lord Brougham," "Viscount Melville," "Dr. Baxter," "Lord Inglis," and "Mrs. Bough." In 1876, on the death of Sir George Harvey, Macnee was unanimously elected his successor as President of the Scottish Academy, an honour which was followed by knighthood, and by the bestowal of the LL.D. degree by the Glasgow University. He now removed to Edinburgh, and devoted much of his time to the business and interests of the Academy, endearing himself, by his unaffected kindness of disposition and his rare social qualities, to a wide circle of friends, who now mourn his loss. In particular, he possessed singular narrative and dramatic powers, as a teller of racy Scottish anecdotes, of which we had a typical example only two months ago at a supper given by the Edinburgh Pen and Pencil Club to Mr. Irving. Sir Daniel was a humorist of the best and truest sort, one whose laughter-stirring stories were founded on the keenest and kindest observation of human nature.

J. M. GRAY.

JOHN LINNELL.

PERHAPS nearly all that we can know quite definitely concerning John Linnell and his place in English Art, is that by his death the career is over of one who was for many years a leader of the English school of painting. Linnell, who died last week in his country home in Surrey, was born as long ago as 1792, and the greater portion of his work was done at time and under conditions of which the present frequenters of picture exhibitions can have little knowledge. A mere enumeration of his canvases, the titles of which may be culled from catalogues, conveys no knowledge worth having; and a Linnell exhibition, embracing alike his earlier and his later labour, becomes a necessity for those who would estimate at once the range and the originality of his work. The present generation has seen only the fag end of his life, though it happens, fortunately, that all but the *very* end has been productive of characteristic effort. Of course, for the last few years the artist, who was in his ninth decade, had done nothing worth mention. He was, indeed, practically in second childhood. But some of his best pictures, and those by which he is now best known—some of his quite finest landscapes—were the work of old age, and it is certain that he never painted better than when he was seventy. He only became properly a landscape painter when he was

past fifty ; his earlier years having been much engrossed with portraiture, though he was, for a while, along with William Hunt, a pupil of Varley, the early leader of landscape in water-colour. The criticism which declares that by Linnell " gorse, and heather, and waving corn, and quivering timber were drawn with every tint and spot of light and droop of leaf or twig visible and traceable " can hardly be accurate, for, indeed, Linnell, as the writer of it knows and understands, was not a pre-Raphaelite. But it is true that in his work the detail of Nature assumed a form to which in the looser landscape of modern France it is a stranger. Among landscape painters, Linnell was a colourist—his colour was potent and massive, rather than delicate and refined. He was a man of imagination, and in his own art there are, here and there, suggestions of Blake, of whom he learnt something, and suggestions of Samuel Palmer, to whom he taught something. The Blake collector will be interested in knowing—if, indeed, he does not know already—that John Linnell was the possessor of very valuable and important examples of Blake's genius. The aged artist whose death we record was never a member of our Royal Academy, though he was continually an admired exhibitor at its annual shows. At one time, perhaps, he desired election, and could not obtain it. Later on, it was offered to him, and he was in a position to decline it.

PROF. M. WAGMÜLLER.

MANY persons in this country will have heard with regret of the death of the sculptor Prof. M. Wagmüller, which took place at Munich in December last. He was chiefly known here through portrait-busts exhibited in our Academy. Among his sitters were Prof. Owen, the late Sir Arthur Helps, and the late Mr. Brassey. The bust of the latter was so much liked that no less than seventeen copies were ordered of it in marble for different societies. Those who remember our sculpture gallery twelve years ago and more will certainly admit the improvement that has taken place in portraiture—the more earnest endeavour to follow Nature than was then the case. This change is not a little owing to the works of Prof. Wagmüller, which, by their truth and vigour of treatment, stood out against our more loaf-life productions. If the improvement is apparent here, it is still more so in his own country, where sculptors a few years ago were still under the baneful influence of Schwanthaler. Wagmüller started life as a mason, but he managed to find time for study at the Munich Academy, while at the same time he was supporting his parents by his labour. Besides his portraits, his chief works were a memorial monument, for which he received the Legion of Honour at the Paris Exhibition; a group representing "Mercy" for an hospital at Haidhausen; several allegorical groups, of colossal proportions, for the King of Bavaria, to be placed in his palaces at the Chiem-See and at Linderhof; and also the Liebig monument, which last, we believe, remains unfinished at his death. While engaged on this monument, and on the works for the King, who seems to have been over-anxious to have them speedily completed, Wagmüller was appointed juror to the Munich Exhibition of 1879, in which position he offended many by his awards. There is no doubt that the overwork, and the strain on his sensitive nature caused by the unceasing attacks of disappointed competitors, accelerated a severe liver complaint from which he was suffering, and which was the immediate cause of his death.

Of William Miller, the eminent line engraver and interpreter of Turner, we shall speak at length next week. We now content ourselves

with recording that he died on January 20, at Sheffield, in the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Daniel Doncaster; and that he was buried on January 23 in the graveyard of the Friends meeting-house, Pleasance, Edinburgh.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

A WORK descriptive of the beauties of the Isle of Purbeck, by Mr. Chas. E. Robinson, author of the *Golden Hind*, and illustrated by Mr. Alfred Dawson, will shortly be issued to subscribers. It will contain about twelve etchings and photo-intaglio engravings, these latter being produced by the new process which Mr. Alfred Dawson has been endeavouring for some years to perfect; and about eighty typographic-etching vignettes in the text. It will differ in at least one respect from the general run of topographical books, author and artist having been over the ground gathering the materials in company.

THERE is a small collection of choice modern pictures now to be seen at Mr. Lefevre's gallery in King Street, St. James's. Among them are some well known—Marks' "Jolly Postboys" and Eyre Crowe's "Brothers of the Brush," both of which have been excellently etched by Victor Lhuillier. There is a good example of Henriette Brown e, two of Edouard Frère, and three fine works by Goodall. A very powerful little landscape by E. J. Gregory is one of the most notable of the collection; but the palm is carried off by Rosa Bonheur and Alma-Tadema, the first of whom sends an Italian greyhound in a green lane, and the latter a water-colour version of his "Fredegonda and Chilperic," in three scenes, and the life-size head of a lady holding a beautiful exotic flower to her face. This is painted in oils, and exquisite in colour.

WE have lately enjoyed an opportunity of seeing the important collection of paintings in oil and water-colours which are shortly to be sold at Plymouth by the executors of the late William Eastlake. Among the oil-paintings we may mention three by Sir Charles Eastlake and a Welsh mountain scene by B. W. Leader. The well-known work of Mrs. Coleman Angell is represented by nine finished drawings. By Frederic Taylor, of the old Water-Colour Society, there are eight beautiful examples. Other well-known artists whose paintings found their way to the folios of this amateur are Philip Mitchell, of the Institute of Painters in Water-Colour; J. A. Whittaker, Smallfield, and David Cox, jun., all of the old Water-Colour Society; Sir Robert Collier, Skinner Prout, Arthur Shelly, and many more. Perhaps, however, the most interesting feature of the collection will be a large number of important works and sketches by the late Samuel Cook, the Plymouth water-colour painter. His work at the Institute attracted Mr. Ruskin's attention in 1856; and assuredly it is no less worthy of our attention now than it then was of his. If someone should do for Samuel Cook what Messrs. Dowdeswell and Dowdeswells have done for George Mansson—what has been done lately for so many artists—we are confident, as pure and genuine painting becomes daily more scarce, that a great pleasure and a great surprise would be in store for all true lovers of the water-colour painter's art.

PROF. MASPERO has succeeded in making satisfactory terms with the villagers whose dwellings and mosque encumber the Temple of Luxor; his only difficulty being with Mustapha-Aga, the local British consul, whose demands are said to be exorbitant. The temple is likely to yield results of the highest archaeological interest. It was begun by Amenophet III., carried on by Seti I., Rameses II., Horus,

Sabaco, and Alexander (Egus; and the great pylons erected by Rameses II. are sculptured with battle-scenes similar to those at Abo-Simbel, and inscribed with a version of the heroic poem of Pentaur.

MANCHESTER has just entered upon its season of art exhibitions. The Athenaeum Graphic Club, a useful society chiefly composed of amateurs, has held a very meritorious exhibition. The picture of Hans Makart—to which the bitterest opponent will not refuse the right to be called "great"—is now on view at the Royal Institution. "Dian's Hunting Party" is, like the painter's previous works, unlikely to conciliate English prejudices, but the grasp and mastery of the artist are undeniable. Along with it are shown some interesting examples of Munich painters. In another room of the same building Miss Thompson's "Scotland for Ever" is appealing to the patriotic, as well as to the artistic, sympathies of the public. The Manchester Society of Women Painters has had a small, but very successful, exhibition in the Old Town Hall. The principal contributors were Miss Isabel Dacre, Miss Annie L. Robinson, and Miss Eleanor S. Wood. Their strength is in the direction of the figure, and they have evidently taken a serious view of their art. Miss Robinson's "Metaphor of Spring" and "Youth and Morning," Miss Dacre's "Helen," and Miss Wood's "Haunted Room" are especially notable; the latter would serve very well for a popular engraving. The men artists are busy preparing for the exhibition of the Manchester Academy which opens next month. Some interesting local portraits are likely to be shown, among them one of "Edwin Waugh," the Lancashire poet, by Mr. William Percy; and one of "Mr. H. H. Howorth," the historian of the Mongols, by Mr. W. H. Johnston. While on art matters, it may be mentioned, as a matter of regret, that the proposed transfer of the Royal Institution has for the moment fallen through. It is not thought, however, that the difficulties which have intervened are insuperable.

THE late Mr. Joseph Edwards, the Welsh sculptor, left his library and such works of art as might be deemed suitable to the Cymrodorion Society; but a hope has been expressed that the casts and sculptures which remain may be preserved in some Welsh centre, such as Cardiff, which already possesses the nucleus of a fine-art gallery.

THE Lord Mayor has granted the use of the Egyptian Hall on February 28 for a *conversazione* for the purpose of promoting the interests of the City of London Society of Artists, and exhibiting sketches and works of art to be balloted for among the fellows and subscribers to the society. All information can be obtained from Mr. E. W. Parkes, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., hon. secretary.

THE report of the autumn exhibition of the Arts Association, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has been issued. The exhibition was opened on August 26 and closed on October 29. The total number of works hung was 774, of which eighty-one were contributed by local artists; the number of works sold was 130, representing a catalogue value of £3,000. It is proposed to hold the exhibition of 1882 during the months of June and July.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY AND Co. will sell next week the collection of coins and medals of the late George Walpole White. Among them are several rare *cinquecento* medals and *plaques*; and a piedfort of a pound of Queen Elizabeth, which is believed to be unique.

THE thirty-eighth volume of the *Archaeological Journal* contains a Catalogue of the fine collection of helmets and mail exhibited last year in the rooms of the Institute. This most careful

and interesting production is the result of great labour on the part of two distinguished men—the Baron de Cossor and the late Mr. Burges. The latter was occupied on his portion of the volume almost to the end of his life. The Catalogue, with its learned "introductions" to each section, is not only a worthy record of a singularly perfect gathering of certain portions of ancient armour, but a standard work of the highest authority on this subject. Its usefulness as a book of reference is greatly enhanced by the fifteen plates, containing no less than 223 illustrations drawn from photographs of the objects exhibited. As all of the drawings were corrected from the originals, their accuracy is indisputable.

WE have received the first part of a periodical called *American Etchings*, edited by Ernest Knauff, and published by the Art Interchange Publishing Company of New York. The part contains one etching only—a charming piece of rustic scenery in the manner of Constable by Kruseman Van Elten, the well-known etcher—Dutch by birth, but American in his art. The etchers of America are so strong that it is quite time they had a periodical of their own, and it is to be hoped that their best men (Farrer, Parrish, the Morans, Church, and many more we could name) will contribute to this serial. The letterpress is printed in red, on buff paper, an innovation which is somewhat trying to the optic nerves.

WE are informed that the Municipal Council of Rome has nominated the Commendatore Shakspere Wood as a member of the General Commission for the International Exhibition of Fine Arts to be held at Rome in December. Mr. Shakspere Wood's long residence in that city, and his practical knowledge of art, are good reasons, among others, for so judicious a nomination.

THE late Charles Blanc has bequeathed the whole of his collection of books to the library of the Institut, with a request to the librarian to hand over such as he may not want to the library of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. Charles Blanc's collection was specially rich in works illustrating the history of art, of a kind which the funds at the disposal of the Institut do not permit it to purchase.

THE next number of the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* will contain a memorial article on the late Charles Blanc, from the pen of M. Paul Lefort.

THE STAGE.

THE revival of "Ours" at the Haymarket Theatre need scarcely occasion a discussion on the characteristics of Robertsonian comedy; nor is the part of the heroine so important a one as to subject Mrs. Langtry, who plays it, to detailed or unfavourable criticism. The piece has in it some elements of Nature which were wanting to the current literature of the Stage at the time at which Robertson wrote, and the performance has in it not a few elements of charm. At the same time, "Ours" is wanting in strength, in solidity, in accuracy of portraiture; and Mrs. Langtry's performance has still to acquire the finish which a somewhat flimsy comedy demands perhaps as urgently as a more complete and forcible one. Mrs. Bancroft appears in the piece, resuming her old part, with only a little less than her accustomed vivacity and aplomb. The representation is generally of a kind to please, and it is likely to be continued for a fair number of nights. Two other comedies by the same author will probably be performed later in the year, after which the Haymarket management is likely to be thrown back

upon the resources of contemporary authorship.

THE old and historic theatre of Bristol, upon whose boards Garrick played, and of whose proportions and acoustic properties he expressed admiration, has lately passed into new hands, which promise to be enterprising. Bristol, though it was long a school for actors, has never been a theatrical town in the sense in which Liverpool and Manchester are theatrical towns; but it is probable that the competition which arises from the presence of two first-class playhouses will add at once to the attractions of the theatres and to the playgoing propensities of the population. We have this week seen the performance of a pantomime at the elder Bristol theatre; and it may be interesting to state of it that, while the decorations and scenic display were, like Antonio's securities, "sufficient," the whole performance was conducted in a truer spirit of pantomime than any that it is easy to discern among the superfluous magnificences of Drury Lane and Covent Garden. The company that Mr. A. Melville has organised is thoroughly up to its work. The old story—that favourite country story of St. George which the mummers of Somerset and Gloucester still delight to perform in remote country-sides at Christmas time—is kept to with a vigilance that would please Mr. Blanchard, though it might hardly satisfy the independent spirit of his Drury Lane interpreters. A family of really marvellous agility and grace—known as "The Cobras"—go through a performance of pure pantomime in a fashion that the Vokeses in their best days could not possibly have excelled. In their kind, they are unapproachable. And at Christmas time these agreeable pranks may easily be pardoned even on boards which witnessed not only Garrick's exercises in tragedy and comedy, but sixteen or seventeen years ago, the first successes of Miss Kate Terry, Miss Ellen Terry, and Mrs. Kendal.

MUSIC.

SATURDAY AND MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ETC.

SIR W. STERNDALE BENNETT's sextett in E sharp minor (op. 8), for pianoforte and strings, was performed at the Popular Concerts for the first time in 1876, and, for the second time, last Saturday afternoon, Mdlle. Marie Krebs on both occasions taking the difficult, but brilliant, pianoforte part. This work was written in 1835, the composer being then in his nineteenth year. He had already at that period established for himself a high reputation as a pianoforte player; his great love and partiality for the instrument will best explain, if it cannot justify, the predominance of the piano part in the sextett. The work is one of very great promise, and it is to be regretted that the composer in after-life should have devoted so little attention to the cultivation of chamber-music. We need not attempt a detailed analysis of this bright, youthful production. The form of each movement is thoroughly orthodox; the various themes do not, it is true, display any marked individuality (in the first and last movements the influence of Mendelssohn is specially felt), but everything is expressed in a natural and flowing manner, the developments are orderly and unlaboured, and the whole work is easy to follow and pleasant to listen to. The *andante* is particularly graceful, and, in our opinion, the best of the four movements. It is not surprising that a youth of nineteen who could write such music should have won the approbation and friendship of Mendelssohn and Schumann. The work was admirably interpreted by Mdlle. Krebs and MM. Straus, Kies, Hollander, White, and Piatti. The programme commenced with Spohr's popular quintett in

G major (op. 33, No. 2). The analytical programme-book, giving an account of Spohr's chamber-music, says:—"The double quartett may be cited as his own invention." Yet Spohr, in his *Autobiography*, writes:—

"After I had completed the third quartett of op. 58, a fancy seized me to carry out an idea I had long conceived, and of which, if I am not mistaken, Andrew Romberg, when we played a quartett together for the last time before his death, first spoke of—viz., to try my hand at a double quartett. The circumstance that Romberg had entertained the idea for several years without ever attempting it incited me to it yet more."

And he (Spohr) also informs us that a young composer of the name of Pape once sent him a double quartett in MS. Mdlle. Krebs played Beethoven's so-called "sonata pastorale" (op. 28), and, with Signor Piatti, the first, second, and fourth of Schumann's "Stücke im Volksstil." The two artists acknowledged the *encore* by repeating No. 2; and Mdlle. Krebs also played a piece by Scarlatti after the sonata. It is to be regretted that artists of such standing should encourage a bad system.

On Monday evening, Johann Svendsen's octett in A major (op. 3), for strings, was performed for the first time at the Popular Concerts. This is one of the earliest works of the promising Norwegian composer. Last season his very interesting overture entitled "Sigurd Slembé" was heard at the Philharmonic Society; and Mr. Manns, Mr. Ganz, and others have from time to time performed works from the same pen. Johann Severin Svendsen, born at Christiania, in 1840, went to Leipzig in 1862, after six years' service in the Norwegian army, and studied the violin under Ferdinand David, and harmony and the theory of music under Hauptman and Richter. In the octett, an early work, the composer submits most unwillingly to the bonds and shackles of form, and tries to express his thoughts in an original manner. He really has something to say, and his writing shows character, poetry, and imagination. The development of his talent will be watched with interest, for, with greater mastery of form and sterner self-criticism, he will doubtless accomplish great things. The principal theme of the opening *allegro* is not particularly attractive, and yet it plays a very conspicuous part throughout the movement. The *scherzo* is full of humour, but much too long. The *andante cantabile* is the most concise, and the *finale* the most characteristic, of the four movements. The work was well played and well received; and we shall probably soon hear more of this composer, who has written symphonies, quartets, a quintett, concertos for the violin and violoncello, &c., and also arranged for orchestra works by Bach, Schumann, and Liszt. Mdlle. Krebs played as solos two of Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words," and the characteristic piece No. 4 from op. 7. This last is in every way suited to show off the pianist's perfect *technique* and brilliant style of playing. The programme concluded with Spohr's pianoforte trio in E minor. The programme-book still continues to inform its readers that Spohr composed three pianoforte trios; the correct number, as we have once before mentioned, is five.

Mr. H. F. Frost, organist of the Savoy, gave an organ recital, last Tuesday evening, at the Lancaster Hall, Notting Hill. The programme contained an interesting selection of works by German, French, and English composers. Mr. Frost was very successful in his rendering of the *adagio* from Beethoven's septett, Wagner's prelude to "Lohengrin," and Batiste's showy *offertoire* in D major. The programme concluded with a *rondo* (from a MS. sonata) by Mr. Frost.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

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